

White House Intrusion Reveals Old Problem

A 'Sad Little Secret': Safety Systems For Presidents Have Often Failed

By Ann Devroy and Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crash of a small plane onto the White House lawn has revealed what a former senior security official said was the "sad little secret" of presidential security: Numerous systems devised by the Secret Service to protect the president have been breached, strengthened and then breached again.

The piercing of the protected airspace over the White House came despite strengthened procedures put in place after a 1974 incident in which a U.S. Army private stole a helicopter and landed it on the South Lawn, about 50 feet (15 meters) from the crash site on Monday.

Presidential helicopters are the only aircraft allowed to fly in the patch of airspace from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial to three blocks north of the White House. Under the guidelines put in place after the 1974 incident, the Federal Aviation Administration monitors the area 24 hours a day, and any unauthorized intrusion is to be reported immediately to the Secret Service.

Federal sources said that the plane was detected by the aviation agency's radar minutes before the crash. The preliminary investigation suggests that the information was not relayed to the Secret Service in time for agents to prepare for some type of threat, the sources said.

Senior administration officials did not publicly find immediate fault with the security system or Secret Service agents Tuesday, but they pointedly failed to guarantee that current procedures were adequate to prevent a similar incident. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Secret Service personnel, sources said, are trained to follow a series of "emergency response" procedures to cover a variety of breaches of White House security. But one official said the response to a plane undetected by radar, unavailable

for voice contact and unidentified as a particular threat "has always been a hole in the fabric."

[Frank Corder, the 38-year-old Maryland man who died after crashing the stolen airplane onto the White House lawn, had trace amounts of cocaine in his system and a blood-alcohol content slightly above the legal limit, officials said.]

[Apparently unfazed by the security breach, President Bill Clinton jogged one of his usual routes along the Potomac River on Tuesday morning.]

The Treasury Department has sought hundreds of thousands of dollars over the years for better plane-detection equipment, but has always been stymied by budget constraints.

Secret Service officials said their first warning of the plane had come from members of the uniformed division assigned to observation posts on the White House perimeter saw the craft approaching. Carl Meyer, a Secret Service agent, said that agents then became preoccupied with "what was the situation."

"I mean," he said, "was this just a plane that ran out of gas, did somebody have a heart attack, what was involved here, was it a diversion, was something going to come?"

Under the Secret Service and aviation agency rules, no planes are allowed near the White House or near presidential planes. Yet, in addition to the helicopter landing in 1974, a small plane came within 150 feet of former President Ronald Reagan's Marine One helicopter in 1987.

The problem has not been restricted to threats from the air. White House visitors are supposed to pass through sophisticated security checks, and outsiders not regularly granted access to the building are to be monitored during their entire visits. On Inauguration Day in 1985, however, a man wandered into the White House in the guise of a musician and walked around for a half hour before being arrested.



A policeman swinging a whip on Tuesday in Port-au-Prince to keep order in a line of Haitians waiting for free food.

Clinton May Call Reservists for Haiti

By Ann Devroy and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton may have to ask "several hundred" military reservists to go on active duty to take part in an invasion of Haiti, senior American officials said.

The aircraft carrier America left Norfolk, Virginia, for Haitian waters on Tuesday carrying special forces troops, Reuters reported. The carrier Eisenhower will depart Wednesday with additional troops, attack helicopters and other arms. [An administration official said Tuesday that a U.S. force of troops, warships, air-

craft, armor and sophisticated communications gear would be "in place and prepared for orders" by the end of next week.

It was also announced that Mr. Clinton would be making a national address on his policy toward Haiti on Thursday night.

[The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, meanwhile, said the House might vote next week on whether Mr. Clinton should order U.S. troops to invade Haiti.]

As military plans went forward, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, made the case for use of U.S. power in Haiti by saying that the nation's "essential reliability" was at stake.

"Having exhausted all other remedies, we must make it clear that we mean what we say" about removing Haiti's military leaders, Mr. Lake said in a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations. "Our actions in Haiti will send a message far beyond our region, to all who seriously threaten our interests."

Mr. Lake listed U.S. credibility as the first of four reasons why the United States must move beyond sanctions to military force if the Haitian generals refuse to step down. Haiti is also a test of U.S. commitments to defend democracy, to prevent further destabilization in the region and

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Vatican Adds Its Partial Approval to Cairo Talks

But Abortion Wording Draws Objections From Muslims and Catholics

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The UN population conference ended nine grueling days of diplomatic maneuver and insurgency Tuesday, broadly approving a new concept of stabilizing the world's population through the empowerment of women in a 20-year program that drew unexpected, if partial, endorsement from the Vatican.

At the closing session, however, many Muslim and Latin American nations as well as the Vatican registered objections to the program's acknowledgment of legal abortion as a part of health care and to language suggesting approval of extramarital sex, particularly among adolescents.

The last conference, in Mexico City in 1984, alluded to abortion only once — to exclude it from the catalogue of family-planning methods. At the previous conference, in Bucharest in 1974, it was not mentioned.

Archbishop Renato Martino, the Vatican delegate, stressed, "Nothing is to be understood to imply that the Holy See endorses abortion or has in any way changed its moral position concerning abortion or on contraceptives or sterilization nor on the use of condoms in HIV-AIDS prevention programs."

However, he also recalled that "the Holy See could not find its way to join to consensus of the conferences of Bucharest and Mexico City."

"The current Program of Action, however, opens out some new paths concerning the future population policy" so that "on this occasion the Holy See wishes, in some way, to associate itself with the consensus, even if in an incomplete or partial manner."

His statement drew loud applause from other delegates. Specifically, the archbishop said the Vatican endorsed the principles of the declaration and chapters on the family as "the basic unit of society," on ties between population and economic growth, on "gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women" and on migration.

It withheld assent, however, from the most contentious chapters of the whole document — Chapters 7 and 8, which deal with reproductive health and safe abortion.

Registering the Vatican's "grave concerns," the archbishop said:

"The chapter also contains reference which could be seen as accepting extramarital sexual activity, especially among adolescents. They would seem to assert that abortion services belong within primary health care as a method of choice."

At its broadest, the 113-page UN declaration enshrined for the first time a new concept of population policy that goes beyond traditional family planning to such areas as reproductive health care, the empowerment of women to make their own family planning choices and equality of the sexes.

It means that, apart from supplying contraceptives, nations and aid donors will be urged to promote the equality of men and women, educate girls to play roles in economic development and give women a wide choice of family planning and health care. Where it is not against the law, the declaration implies that health care should include abortion in conditions that are

See CAIRO, Page 2

Separatists Win Quebec, Margin May Deter Split

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — One day after Quebec's separatist party was elected to govern the province, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and leaders across the country expressed optimism on Tuesday that the separatists' slim margin of victory meant Canada would not break apart.

Jacques Parizeau, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois and Quebec's premier-elect, has promised to hold a referendum on separation in the next 10 months. On Monday, he achieved a substantial majority in Quebec's provincial legislature — 77 seats, or just under 62 percent, to the Liberals' 47, or nearly 38 percent, in the 125-seat assembly — but barely captured a plurality of the electorate. The Parti Québécois gained 44.7 percent of the popular vote, and the Liberal Party won 44.3 percent — only a 15,000-vote difference.

Reacting at a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Chrétien said, "When both parties get almost the same share of the vote, it's a good indication Canada is here to stay."

The financial markets appeared to agree. The Canadian dollar rose against the U.S. dollar as investors bought into the notion that Quebec will not break from Canada. Stock and bond prices also went up. The opinion of Wall Street is particularly important here because Canada, one of the most heavily indebted nations in the developed world, pays high interest rates on money it borrows on the bond market because of uncertainty over the future of Quebec.

The last time Quebecers voted on whether to leave Canada, in 1980, they rejected it by a 60-to-40 margin. This time around, Mr. Chrétien and the leaders of Canada's nine other provinces are planning a coordinated strategy to ensure a "no" vote prevails again. Mr. Chrétien, who as justice minister was a central figure in the fight against the 1980 referendum, said Tuesday, "I will be the Jean Chrétien I was in those days."

In the rest of Canada, however, citizens are less inclined than they were then to

See QUEBEC, Page 8



Jacques Parizeau and his wife, Lisette, welcoming the victory in Quebec.

Kiosk

Algeria Releases 5 Muslim Militants

ALGIERS (AFP) — The president and vice president of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front were released from prison and placed under house arrest, an official statement said late Tuesday. Three other senior members of the

front were freed unconditionally. Ahassi Madani and Ali Belhadj were moved from Blida prison south of Algiers to "another place of residence," the statement said. They were jailed in 1992 for attacks against state security.

General News

Willy Claes, 56, Belgium's foreign minister, is to get the top NATO job, diplomats said. Page 2.

The health care wrangle leaves most Americans sour, pollsters say. Page 3.

A monthlong experiment with migration by raft ended in Cuba. Page 8.

Book Review Page 7.

Dow Jones	Tues. close	Tues. open
Up 19.52	1,543.33	1,543.33
3879.98		
Trib Index	Tues. close	Tues. open
Up 0.48%	1,543.33	1,543.33
116.58		
The Dollar	Tues. close	Tues. open
DM 1.5433	1.5433	1.5433
DM 1.564	1.564	1.564
Pound 98.84	98.84	98.84
Yen 99.75	99.75	99.75
FF 5.2775	5.2775	5.2775

Britain Puts the Continent In a Tough Spot on Rates

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain's interest rate increase on Monday, aimed at squelching future inflation, is likely to limit continental Europe's ability to make further interest rate cuts aimed at promoting recovery.

The move by the Bank of England — although domestically motivated as a pre-emptive strike against the threat of renewed inflation accompanying economic growth — is a sign that the rate-cutting cycle in the rest of Europe is probably coming to a gradual close.

"The U.K. rate move hinders chances of rate reductions on the Continent," Nigel Newman, international economist at Barclays Bank, said Tuesday.

This does not mean that British rate moves directly affect European interest rate policies, nor does it suggest that rates on the Continent are likely to be raised immediately. Indeed, there may still be scope for one more small cut by the Bundesbank after Germany's general election on Oct. 16.

But the British half-percentage-point rate rise is being perceived in financial

markets as a harbinger of monetary policies on the Continent. As such, the psychological impact of the British change in monetary policy should not be underestimated. Many investors and economists said they now believed the timing of an eventual rate increase by the German central bank, an even more important policy change, could well be accelerated and occur earlier in 1995 than expected.

In addition, if continental interest rates stay on hold or rise, the pace of recovery

NEWS ANALYSIS

could slow over the next year or two, which would hurt Europe's campaign to lower its record unemployment levels.

This likelihood is largely the result of perceptions in the bond markets, which fear inflation and have been anticipating higher rates since the U.S. Federal Reserve Board launched the first of its own interest rate rises in February. The truth is that throughout the industrialized world central bankers and policymakers are wary of

See RATES, Page 8

Paris Treads Carefully With Renault Sale

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France will sell up to 28 percent of the automaker Renault this year, while providing \$380 million in fresh capital, ministers announced Tuesday.

The relatively cautious step toward privatization appeared designed to prevent political turmoil in the campaign for next year's presidential elections.

Renault, which the government nationalized at the end of World War II, has a record of labor militancy. Immediately after the government's announcement, the Communist-controlled General Labor Confederation, or CGT, at Renault said

unions would launch an unspecified plan of action to oppose the sale.

The government owns 79 percent of Renault SA, and will retain 51 percent after the partial privatization. Analysts said the government might decide to give up its controlling interest if a conservative candidate wins the presidential elections. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, are vying to become the official candidate of the conservative coalition.

Once the government relinquishes majority ownership Renault will become attractive to institutional investors and international partners, analysts said. A merger

with Volvo AB of Sweden decided exactly a year ago fell apart in December because Volvo shareholders opposed French state control of the joint company.

The industry minister, Gérard Longuet, said the government would sell up to 28 percent of the company to private investors. Volvo, which holds 20 percent of Renault shares, also will sell at least 8 percent and up to 12 percent of its holdings in the company, the minister and Volvo said.

Edmond Alphandery, the finance minister, later announced a 2 billion franc (\$380 million) increase in Renault's capital

See RENAULT, Page 8

Rwanda's Refugees Face a Fresh Misery

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — Muddy streams and stagnant pools dot the refugee camps here as daily rainstorms soak the thousands of thatched huts stretching for miles across this stark volcanic land.

At times, the rain is so heavy even the shoulder-to-shoulder huts disappear. No one can escape. Some refugees huddle under the leaves of banana trees. An old man, back to the wind, sits stooped on a stump holding a dilapidated umbrella as the storm whips at him.

After surviving an exodus from Rwanda and the cholera epidemics that followed,

killing more than 50,000 people, the refugees huddled in camps in eastern Zaire finally have enough food and water. But the coming of the rainy season is the latest misery to afflict the 800,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees here.

Daily life in the sprawling camps is full of violence and extortion. There is also tension between Rwandans and Zairians, whose economy and lands have been overwhelmed by refugees. But despite looting, attacks, stonings and the sheer monotony of refugee life, only a trickle of refugees are returning to Rwanda.

Relief workers say many refugees of the majority Hutu tribe refuse to return home

because they are afraid they will be killed by Tutsi soldiers. The new government in Kigali, formed by the Tutsi minority, has denied any killings in retaliation for the massacre of Tutsi civilians and is urging refugees to return.

"There are too many risks to go back to Rwanda," said Jean-Paul, 19, a student in a ragged windbreaker in the Kibumba refugee camp who, like others, refused to give his full name.

"Life is very hard here," he said. "There are many bandits. But the Tutsis will kill us because they hate us. They want to be

See RWANDA, Page 8

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Artilias.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Comeron.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials	
Egypt.....5.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF	
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....5.00 R.	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....5.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10	

THE AMERICAS / A CHANGING FACE



DANGER CRUISE — A German tourist was shot through the shoulder on the open upper deck of this sightseeing boat on the Harlem River. Passengers heard two or three more shots as the boat headed for shore. The wounded passenger, Ralf Bolowski, 31, a postal supervisor from Hamburg, was expected to spend a few days in the hospital.

In a First, U.S. Admits to Rights Lapses

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has issued the United States' first accounting to an international body of its own human rights practices, and has simultaneously issued a candid acknowledgment of human rights lapses that was held up for more than a month because of concerns that it would fuel anti-American propaganda abroad.

While human rights protections at home have advanced over the years, "many challenges and problems remain," the department said in a preface to a report that was issued at the same time to the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

Among the more recent areas of concern cited by the department were police brutality, the death penalty, attacks on abortion rights activists, language rights infringements and sex discrimination.

The State Department regularly issues judgmental reports

on human rights records of other nations, but never before has assessed the record in the United States. It did so in a 213-page report prepared to conform with the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United States did not sign until two years ago.

But the 10-page preface acknowledging human rights violations at home was not included when the report was submitted on July 28 — a year after it was due.

Instead, in issuing the report Monday, the department attached the preface, written by John Shattuck, an assistant secretary of state who heads the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The preface had been the subject of an intra-agency dispute over its language, department sources said.

The main body of the report is largely a compendium of state and federal statutes and case law that was written to conform to a narrowly prescribed format required by the

UN rights committee. In contrast, the preface is a more subjective and critical analysis of the country's triumphs and failures in protecting individual human rights.

"It is of little use to proclaim principles of human rights protection at the international level unless they can be meaningfully realized and enforced domestically," Mr. Shattuck said in calling attention to some of the darker chapters of American history in the field of individual rights.

Throughout its history, Mr. Shattuck said, the United States has experienced "egregious human rights violations" in the ongoing struggle for justice, including enslavement of blacks and discrimination against them, destruction of Native American culture and societies, ill treatment of immigrants and the continuing denial of full rights to women.

Department sources said that disagreements "both in substance and style" over the pre-

face had not been resolved until late last week.

Some officials involved in approving the report were said to have objected to Mr. Shattuck's preface because they felt it would be exploited for anti-American propaganda purposes by countries such as China and Cuba, which have regularly been criticized in the department's annual reports on human rights records.

The covenant is one of three documents that make up the "International Bill of Rights," and is regarded as one of the most important worldwide human rights documents.

Critics, however, say the United States never fully accepted international scrutiny of its own human rights record, because the Bush administration had conditioned its acceptance on a series of restrictions designed to ensure that U.S. law would not be affected by the treaty. Most of the nations that signed did so with restrictions or qualifications, human rights activists here concede.

Health Care Wrangle Leaves America Sour

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most Americans still say they want a major change in their health care system, but the long struggle on the issue has left them in a sour and skeptical mood, with a diminished view of many of the major players, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

The new survey found the public casting blame all around for the difficulties in passing major health care legislation. Fifty-eight percent said they blamed both Congress and President Bill Clinton equally. Two-thirds said Republicans opposed Mr. Clinton's health plan for political gain, not because of honest disagreements.

Only 40 percent said they approved of Mr. Clinton's handling of the health care issue, down 12 percentage points from his rating after he formally unveiled his plan last September. And the unfavorable ratings of Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader who has been one of the most persistent critics of the Democrats' approach, rose 10 percentage points during the same time frame, to a level last recorded by this poll in his unsuccessful 1988 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who headed the health care task force, took her share of the heat in what has become a fiercely partisan debate. A year ago, when she was carrying the plan to Congress in the first heady days of the drive to overhaul the nation's health care system, twice as many Americans viewed the first lady favorably as unfavorably. Now the balance is almost even: 33 percent see her positively, 28 percent negatively.

The poll was conducted by phone last Thursday through Sunday, just before Congress returned to Washington.

Congress has resumed work and Democratic leaders still express hope that a modest bill can be passed before the elections. Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, said he would meet later this week with Senator John H. Chafee, the Rhode Island Republican who leads the self-styled mainstream coalition, to see if they could still work out a bipartisan deal.

The poll suggests a majority still hope that something can be passed this year. It also suggests that attitudes on health care are just part of a dangerous electoral landscape for incumbents this fall. The

restructure the health care system. Seventy-three percent said they still thought there was a "crisis" in health care today, down from the 90 percent who felt that way in the spring of 1993 but holding stable now for

The public remains divided on the very issue that deadlocked Congress: 47 percent said employers should be required to pay most of the cost of their workers' insurance, while 41 percent said it was enough that employers be required to make insurance available for their workers to buy.

There were other signs of ambivalence and doubt, too. In what many analysts consider the most politically potent fear, more than half of the respondents said they worry that "in order to provide health care for everyone, the quality of your own health care will be diminished."

So far, the public is spreading the blame for the difficulties in passing a major health care law. When presented with five possible reasons to explain the stalemate, the respondents pointed most frequently to special interests and lobbyists, and to the level of government involvement in the president's original plan.

Despite all the emphasis on health care this year, the issue did not rank at the top when voters were asked what they thought was the most important problem facing the country today. Crime was first, cited by 26 percent, compared to health care at 15 percent.

Attitudes on health care are just part of a dangerous electoral landscape for incumbents this fall.

approval rating for Congress remains low at 25 percent, and "gridlock" was the explanation most frequently offered for that disapproval.

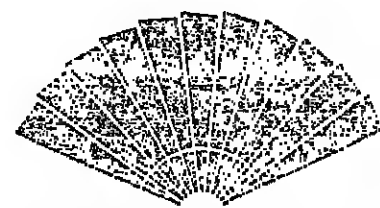
Fifty-two percent said less than half of the Congress would be re-elected in a typical session, a judgment that would be disputed by many political analysts. And 78 percent said that most members of Congress do not deserve re-election and that other people deserve a chance.

On the health issue, the survey shows a public clinging to a few broad fundamentals while reflecting the doubts raised by 18 months of fighting and millions of dollars of advertising.

Seventy-six percent said they still considered it "very important" that every American receives coverage in any plan to

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POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Signs the Crime Bill

President Bill Clinton, in an elaborate White House outdoor ceremony, signed a \$30 billion crime bill and proclaimed that it would "roll back this awful tide of violence" in America.

Surrounded by members of Congress and mayors from both political parties, as well as police officials, Mr. Clinton said a sense of bipartisanship had allowed passage of the hotly disputed measure.

"The American people have been waiting a long time for this day," he said. The legislation had been in the works for six years.

"In the last 25 years, half a million Americans have been killed by other Americans," Mr. Clinton said. "In the last 25 years, crime has been a hot political issue used too often to divide us."

Despite the toll of violence, Mr. Clinton continued, "still some people in this town tried to keep this day from happening. But today, at last, the waiting ends. Today, the bickering stops. The era of excuses is over."

"From this day forward, let us put

partisanship behind us and let us go forward, let us roll up our sleeves and roll back this awful tide of violence and reduce crime in our country. We have the tools, now let us get about the business of using them."

Pointedly uninvited to the ceremony were critics of the bill, including the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas. (AP)

Shrinking the Government

Since the Clinton administration took office, 78,000 federal workers have departed. They will be followed by at least 60,000 others in the next year as hiring freezes, buyouts and layoffs shrink the bureaucracy.

This "downsizing" of the government, under way in almost every department and agency, ensures that Mr. Gore will achieve one of the top goals laid out in his "reinventing government" report, which was issued a year ago this month.

The administration, in keeping with an earlier Gore theme, also is pushing agencies to measure program performance, getting the government focused on results so that taxpayers can see what

they get for their money. Mr. Gore, meanwhile, has spent this year advocating what his report called "a new customer service contract with the American people, a new guarantee of effective, efficient and responsive government." (WP)

2 Ambassadors Nominated

Mr. Clinton has nominated Charles E. Redman to be the ambassador to Germany.

Mr. Redman, 50, who joined the foreign service in 1974, is currently a special envoy to the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Clinton also named Marc Grossman, a special assistant to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, as ambassador to Turkey. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, campaigning in Virginia with the Republican candidate for the Senate, Oliver L. North, whom he had previously faulted: "Haven't you ever changed your mind? You have to be flexible sometimes. I think he's going to do a great job." (WP)

Away From Politics

• Catalina Vazquez Villalpando, whose signature as U.S. treasurer once appeared on every dollar bill, was sentenced to four months in prison for tax evasion.

• A 10th day has been added to the Discovery space flight to learn about the damaging effects of space-shuttle exhaust. The six astronauts dimmed the lights and even used flashlights to conserve power for the extra day.

• ABC News reported that the Federal Aviation Administration and Boeing both knew that thrust reversers on the 737 — the model of the USAir plane that crashed near Pittsburgh — could make them unsafe.

• The National Institute on Drug Abuse said that more than 5 percent of the 4 million American women who had babies in 1992 used illegal drugs while pregnant, and 20 percent

smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol.

• The United States has a higher rate of incarceration than any country in the world except Russia, according to a study released Monday by the Sentencing Project. The study found there are 1.3 million inmates in American prisons, and the incarceration rate has reached a high of 519 per 100,000 population, up 22 percent since 1989.

• The Swiss government called off its investigation of the convicted U.S. spy Aldrich Ames and said it was unfreezing his bank accounts. It noted that Mr. Ames said he would cooperate with U.S. authorities about the account. AP, Reuters

Thursday

HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

Every Thursday in the International Herald Tribune.



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Haiti and U.S. War Powers

To invade Haiti without prior congressional approval would short-circuit the U.S. Constitution. It would also leave the president with sole political responsibility if the operation turns sour. Yet that is just what the Clinton administration now suggests it might do. Neither of the situations usually cited as justifying independent action by the commander-in-chief—military crisis or unexpected threat to national security—exists in this case. To the contrary, congressional deliberation is both practical and desirable, and there is plenty of time for it.

The constitution vests the power to declare war in Congress while giving the president command of the armed forces. Those overlapping responsibilities have fueled generations of controversy. Beyond indulging a natural tendency to press against a vaguely defined constitutional boundary, recent presidents have invoked practical arguments for bypassing Congress, like the need for speedy response or tactical surprise. Under the threat of a missile-launched nuclear Armageddon on 20 minutes' warning, the idea of protracted congressional deliberation could be made to look like an absurd 18th-century anachronism.

Cold War presidents also argued that military actions taken under the authority of treaty commitments or United Nations resolutions are not really wars, but "police actions" or "troop redeployments," and thereby exempt from constitutional requirements. For years the U.S. Congress was happy to avoid responsibility. But presidential excesses in Vietnam drove Congress to reclaim some of its authority in the War Powers Resolution of 1973. This required presidents to get timely congressional approval whenever they placed U.S. troops at risk. Since then, presidents

have disputed the resolution's authority but sometimes fulfilled its provisions.

In 1991, Democrats in both houses insisted that President George Bush get prior congressional approval for Operation Desert Storm. Now, misplaced fealty drives many of those same Democrats to relieve President Bill Clinton of the same responsibility. That is poor governance and poor partisanship, too. Democrats would do better to protect Mr. Clinton from enmeshing himself in a military action where most Americans see no compelling national interests at stake and in which the first casualties are likely to bring bitter recrimination.

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide still represents Haiti's legitimate government. But sending the U.S. Marines to restore him to power makes no sense even if, as some military experts predict, that turns out to be an afternoon's work. A century of Latin interventions should have taught Washington that it cannot enforce democracy at gunpoint. Haitians elected Father Aristide and still support him, but even his legitimacy may not survive being installed by foreign troops.

It is frustrating to watch Haiti's generals snare at sanctions, play games with the United Nations and systematically shoot down democratic leaders in cold blood. Their conduct warrants international ostracism and economic sanctions until they yield power, then generous and muscular support for the elected government that replaces them. But the conditions that warrant an American invasion—conditions that include broad public support and congressional agreement—are not in place at this time. Mr. Clinton should not abuse his powers and risk damage to his presidency by plunging ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bringing Taiwan Back In

After much study and painstaking re-study, the Clinton administration has slightly adjusted the terms of American relations with Taiwan. But only very slightly. The United States declares that it is firmly committed to a one-China policy, with all the diplomatic peculiarities that it creates. Traditionally the Communist regime in Beijing and the anti-Communist regime on Taiwan have both asserted that there is only one China, and it includes both the mainland and the island. Consequently, other countries have had to choose between them.

When the United States recognized the Beijing government 15 years ago, it de-recognized Taiwan. That is why Taiwan has no official embassy in Washington (although a very competent unofficial one) and why Taiwan's president is not allowed to visit the United States. That is also why Taiwan has no seat in the United Nations or most other international organizations.

But relations between the two Chinas are changing fast. Far from the bristling hostility of past decades, there are strong and growing commercial ties between the two, with heavy Taiwanese investment in a mainland economy that is far from Communist. The two governments have been negotiating directly and productively on a range of issues—fishing rights, repatriation of hijackers, air transportation.

Taiwan is turning itself into a genuine democracy. Ruled by martial law for nearly 40 years, it now has an elected legislature and in 1996 will hold, for the first time, a presidential election. As it becomes more democratic, the support for the old claims to represent all China is declining. A substantial opposition now talks about declaring the island an independent republic of Taiwan. But that brings an angry growl from Beijing, which, in accord with the one-China claim, considers the idea to be secessionist and illegal.

The two governments are going to have to work that one out between themselves. The Clinton administration is right in saying that the United States must not let itself be pushed into the position of trying to adjudicate it. But the United States has a great interest in its peaceful resolution and in the continuing prosperity of both the mainland and the island.

Meanwhile, nonrecognition imposes real costs on Taiwan. Under its newly revised policy, the United States says that it is prepared to support Taiwan's membership at least in the international organizations, like those concerned with trade, in which a seat does not necessarily imply statehood. There are a lot of those organizations, and it is time to begin bringing Taiwan back into them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not for Him or Anyone Else

Gil Garcetti, the Los Angeles district attorney, made the right decision Friday when he announced that prosecutors will not seek the death penalty in the case of O. J. Simpson. Opponents of capital punishment—and we include ourselves among them—would have come to the same conclusion easily based on a moral abhorrence of the penalty and a belief that no crime, no matter how horrendous, gives the state the retaliatory power to kill.

But Mr. Garcetti had a more difficult task not only because he, like most prosecutors, believes the death penalty is sometimes warranted, but because he faced pressure from diametrically opposed groups in a politically charged situation.

Some African-American groups, wary of the racial aspects of the penalty, urged that it be avoided, while some women's groups, concerned about spouse abuse cases, favored it. Mr. Garcetti listened to both arguments but said that he drew his answer from the law and the written guidelines used by his office in every case.

How does that work? A team of eight lawyers in the district attorney's office reviews every case that, under state law, might merit the death penalty. Since Mr. Garcetti has held that office, more than 300 cases have been examined; in 16 percent of them capital punishment was recommended. The standard is supposed to be "neither the evidence in the case nor of such convincing force" that a judge or jury would have to find that the aggravating circumstances of the case outweighed

the mitigating ones. Mr. Garcetti's office did not reveal the specifics of this weighing process. Who knows what considerations really went into it?

Lawyers familiar with the system said the absence of prior felony convictions in Mr. Simpson's case and the fact that the domestic violence cases rarely produce death sentences could have been important factors. But it seems to us that such a ruling could have gone either way.

This case, in truth, provides powerful evidence that the death penalty can never be administered in an absolutely fair way. The criteria used may be arbitrary, for example. Why should domestic murders be treated with more sympathy than killings involving strangers? Why should prosecutors be allowed such wide discretion that the guidelines can be ignored, as they apparently were in the case of the two Menendez brothers, who were young, free of felony records and charged with domestic murder? And can juries be counted upon to be as objective in the case of a nationally known personality whose image had been very positive as they would be when the defendant is obscure, unglamorous and poor, as most of them are?

Life in prison without possibility of parole is a terrible punishment. Singing out some offenders for the death penalty will always be an arbitrary exercise, inevitably unfair and thus unjust. In spite of its perceived popularity, it has no place in America's criminal justice system.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bosnia: Culture Offers the Seeds of Survival

WASHINGTON — Bosnia has become like the man who sits outside the clinic for reconstructive surgery in Sarajevo on sunny days, the man without a face. A bomb has destroyed his chin, cheeks, nose and mouth. He is carnage with eyes.

People walk by and look away. They cannot bear for an instant to let their eyes meet his face.

Bosnia is full of faces. Not just of men like that one, but of widows carrying water pails, of young children who do not recog-

By Lyric Wallwork Winik and Dzenita Mehic

they wage with meager guns and shells, with the barest of defenses.

For two years the Bosnians have waited for the one-sided arms embargo to be lifted, but it has not been. They have waited for the Americans to come, but they do not.

For Bosnians, the answer lies not simply in military survival or outside salvation, important as these are, but in cultural survival.

This is a battle waged with words, images and expressions. It is a struggle by artists, writers, filmmakers and journalists—the famous and the ordinary—to create a cultural record, especially in Sarajevo.

Cultural survival is based on the premise that, in Bosnia, many people do not base their identity on religion or nationality that would divide as well as define. In this multicultural nation, they continue to cling to the idea that they are simply Bosnians, a people with a past and with a future.

Denied every military weapon by the United Nations, Bosnians turn to culture as the last weapons to preserve themselves and their nation. It is an act of defiance in the face of unbridled destruction.

Cultural survival began during the height of the war. Without paints, without canvas, as many as five art galleries opened in Sarajevo. Artists worked with whatever they could find—bricks, broken glass, burnt automobiles. Movies played at a cinema, where the only entrance was hidden in a backyard. The city's theater remained open, run by an actor who lost both legs in a shelling.

Fashion shows premiered, with designs

stitched from used UN plastic tarpaulins. Newspapers were printed irregularly in basements and sold by the reporters on the streets. Five radio stations broadcast across the city, powered by batteries.

These moments of culture are small but necessary triumphs in the face of international waffling and wanton ruin. They are the seeds of survival.

With each painting, each play, each concert, Bosnians challenge violence with tolerance, fascism with art and ideas, destruction with creation, death with humor.

This summer, during the promise of the cease-fire, Sarajevo even held a cultural festival called Baby Universe.

And all this has meaning. When the shelling picks up, sounding the threat of another Serbian offensive (as it did last week in an apparent effort to keep the Pope away), the Bosnian people will continue to fight to save their nation with art, music, ideas and words.

Cultural survival has become the message that no artificial lines drawn on maps by guerrilla armies or indifferent diplomats can repeal the spirit of Bosnia or undo the nation and its people.

It is perhaps the only hope of a people and a place struggling to survive in plain view of a passive America and its allies.

It is also a warning against any plan imposed by the outside world that would sacrifice, rather than preserve, the Bosnian nation and the Bosnian ideal.

Lyric Wallwork Winik is a writer; Dzenita Mehic is a journalist with Radio 99 in Sarajevo and currently a fellow at the National Forum Foundation. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

With each painting, each play, we challenge violence with tolerance, fascism with art.

nize something as simple as an egg, of computer engineers who have become herd hunters, trapping crows for a bit of meat, of filmmakers willing to clean streets in return for a few moments of peace.

In their eyes, in their emaciated bodies and artificial limbs, in their struggle to get up, go out and live each day, Bosnia exists. It is a population and a place.

But how to save this place? Bosnians in Sarajevo have wrestled with this question even as they have learned to pick their way along the streets, to step over bodies blown apart by shells, to endure fires, the cold, hunger, filth and the shattering of almost every window in Sarajevo.

They have repeatedly asked themselves how, even as they have learned to live on drips of water, bursts of electricity, and fragile supply lines.

The answer lies not just in the struggle

The Folly of Uniting Europe While Slicing It in Two

By Brian Beedham

AGINA, Greece — If you want to muse about the future of Europe, a good place to do it is under the columns of the hilltop temple of Aphaia, on this Greek island of Aegina. To the north, visible across the water on a clear day, is the Acropolis of Athens. To the south is Epidaurion, ancient shrine of medicine and the theater. To the west lie Corinth and Thebes, great powers four centuries before Christ.

Like today's Europeans, the classical Greeks knew what it means to belong to the same part of the map. They were all Hellenes, all part of Hellas. Unlike some of today's Europeans, they did not draw the conclusion that they ought therefore to become a single state. At the time when classical Greece was raising its light to the world, Athens was Athens, Sparta was Sparta, and so on. They came together for shared purposes—to fend off the Persians, for instance. But they kept their independence from each other because they were different places, each with its own ideas and its own separate flavor.

It is worth remembering this as the advocates of European union propose the latest variation of their plan to hammer different Europeans into a single political entity. The new project—the creation of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France and some of the top people in Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union—is unlikely to succeed, because it faces exactly the same difficulty as all the other projects for European unification.

As things stand, the countries that belong to the European Union decide some relatively minor matters by a system of majority voting but any really big decision—on foreign policy, defense, the economy—requires the consent of everybody. This works quite well, since those who lose the argument on the fairly small majority-vote issues suffer no fundamental damage (though even here a fair amount of evasion and rule-breaking goes on). But it does not satisfy the unifiers of Europe, precisely because it leaves the big

or 20 members. Of the countries next in line for joining, Sweden and Norway are both anxious to preserve their own special flavor, so they will try to hold on to the unanimity principle on the big issues. Some of the East Europeans, especially Poland, feel the same. And if it comes to look as if Germany could organize an overriding majority out of the influ-

It would take four members of an EU core group to counterbalance the strength of the fifth—Germany.

things to unanimity, and the unifiers are well aware that there will seldom be unanimity on the big things; there is generally a veto ready to be used.

This is why they have proposed the extension of majority voting to a wider range of subjects, including some of the big issues—and presumably, in the end, to everything that shapes the lives of Europeans. They are right to say that, without this, the present European Union is not really a union at all. They would like to "deepen" it into the real thing.

But this has run into the obvious objection. The trouble with the veto, say the unifiers, is that people like to use it. We should therefore agree to abolish it. Even in the present European Union of 12 members it will be impossible to bring off this non sequitur. The British want to hang on to the right to say no. So do the Danes. There are others who privately agree, even if the magic of the word "union" makes them bestirred to say so out loud.

It will get even harder to abolish the veto if the EU grows to 16

ence it wields in Northern and Eastern Europe, the South Europeans will be increasingly reluctant to find themselves caught in a defeatable minority.

Enter the unifiers' latest suggestion. If some Europeans do not like where full union might take them, at least let the true believers get on with it. The next steps toward a federal Europe, say Mr. Balladur and Wolfgang Schäuble, the CDU parliamentary leader, can be taken by an inner group of five countries—Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Do not believe it. It is not just that the idea infuriates Italy, the excluded member of the original European Six, or that the rest of the present EU dislikes the thought of being formally relegated to a sort of second division; or that there is something funny about saying you want to unite Europe while in fact slicing the current union in two. The real implausibility of this scheme lies within its chosen five countries.

In one of them, the Netherlands, recent opinion polls have

shown a degree of hostility to the concept of a federal Europe that would make it very hard for a Dutch government to sign up to the Balladur-Schäuble plan. More important, it is highly unlikely that France, whatever Mr. Balladur now says, would agree to tie itself so tightly to Germany with nobody else except the three little Benelux countries in the package.

Since Germany's reunification, the French-German balance of power the French once so proudly believed in has vanished forever. Germany is now far stronger than France in money, in the influence money can buy, and in the military power Germany will be able to deploy around the world by the end of the century. Tied one-to-one to such a Germany, the French will do what the Germans want, not the other way around.

This is why, in any tightly bound Europe, France needs Britain and Italy and Spain alongside it to help counterbalance that German strength. It is why five into one will not go. Nobody likes swallowing an unpleasant truth, but this is the truth now in France's throat.

Ah, say the Eurounifiers, it may look like this when you are sitting among the pines by a hilltop temple on a Greek island; but would not classical Greece have been an even better place if it had unified itself, and should Europe not seize the chance that Greece missed?

The honest answer is no. A unified ancient Greece might indeed have been spared those bloody wars between its city-states. But Europe no longer faces that particular danger. The Germans and French and British have learned the lesson of the 20th century. They are not going to fight each other again, whatever their formal constitutional relationship. And, for the rest, the Greek example does not point Europe down the road to political unification.

The glory that was Greece, in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., required no all-Greek Parliament sitting in Thebes, no commission with an office in Corinth, no pan-Hellenic army commanded (one fears) from Sparta. The great new light of philosophy and culture and politics that burst upon the world in those centuries was at least in part a product of Greece's very diversity and variety. When Greece was eventually made into a single state—by that cold outsider, Philip of Macedonia—the light never shone so brightly again.

Even now, though, there is a certain clarity in the Greek sky that aids those peering into the future. Perhaps the theoreticians of European unity should come and lean against the columns of Aphaia.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Invasion of China?

SHANGHAI—Chinese authorities admit that there are grave reasons to believe the Japanese actually contemplate the invasion of China. [The Herald says in an editorial:] "The Chinese and Japanese can scarcely feel surprised that Europe should cease to take any interest in their warfare. In these days no one cares for anything that is not quickly decided. Had the siege of Troy taken place in the year 1894, no one would have felt the slightest interest in the fate of Helen at the end of the first five weeks."

For the next decade or two, Americans will face a regime of constrained national budgets. But the next decade or two is not forever. The United States remains the strongest economic power, even if it is more dependent on global well-being than ever before. It cannot operate, as Ronald Reagan in his first term supposed, with "benign neglect" of the impact of U.S. policies on other nations' prosperity. America's goal should be to share power with a stronger Japan and Germany, instead of concluding that the three must collide.

The Washington Post.

1919: Unrest in Ireland

LONDON—Ireland is in a ferment unequalled in intensity since the Easter rebellion of three years ago, following last night's [Sept. 12] proclamation prohibiting the Sinn Féin organization.

Shamefully Helping The Jailer

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—The results to date of Clintonian policy in the Caribbean:

First, in Cuba, the United States has achieved a new status: Fidel Castro's partner in violation of international codes on human rights.

At least three international declarations and covenants proclaim the right of all people to leave and return to their country at will. But in Cuba, it has been a serious crime. Thousands have been imprisoned for it, 3 to 15 years.

For 30 years, the United States cited Fidel Castro's breaking of international free-exit pacts as a major reason for ostracizing him. Now Washington tells us it is a victory that the United States has persuaded him to hurry up and break them again by patrolling the beaches against Cubans stunningly brave enough to set out in one of those heartbreaking little rafts.

Second, on Haiti, Bill Clinton is frittering away the presidential opportunity and obligation to explain to Americans why he may take them to war, any day now.

That weakens a substantial case for the invasion of an execution ground created in America's backyard not by a government but by gunmen sent by generals to murder adults and children. Mr. Clinton explains to subordinates, but on the verge of war, to delay further his duty to talk for himself, fully and candidly, does disservice to the men and women who will be sent into action, to Haitians and to his own case.

But about Cuba it is too late to change the reality that the United States demanded that Fidel Castro resume blocking the international "guaranteed" right of Cubans to leave. The administration did so almost frantically, in view of the whole world, ignoring America's history of supporting that right.

On Dec. 10, 1948, the United Nations passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with no dissenting votes but with the Soviet Union, its Eastern European captive nations and South Africa abstaining. Article 13 was one that U.S. administrations liked to quote in the decades that followed. They said violations of that article by the Soviet bloc were international crimes. This is the heart of Article 13:

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

During the years that Fidel Castro imprisoned Cubans for trying to exercise that right, the United States gave refuge to those who did get out. But this summer Mr. Castro decided to apply a little pressure to see if this American president would put his convictions where his camburo was. So he told Cubans brave enough to sail toward freedom: Go ahead, see what the United States will do for you.

The Clinton administration took one good look and surrendered. It surrendered decades of American commitment to the right of free exit—in the UN declaration and other international covenants the United States had signed. Washington looked at the drenched people in those rafts and saw other faces: Floridians who might vote Republican if rafters were allowed to land and kiss American soil.

No country has to accept all refugees. But no decent country can overlook the human obligations imposed by proximity, and by adherence to all those international declarations. When communism collapsed, European nations took in people coming through the Berlin Wall. Pakistan took millions of Afghans fleeing war. Zaire took Rwandans, vast crowds of them.

Washington deserted the right of free exit because the Cubans were politically inconvenient.

Fidel Castro will be filling up empty cells with Cubans who still try to escape his rotting Communist dictatorship. We can expect the United States to reward him later, warts and all.

And America will really be among his wardens, on patrol in his prison corridors. Whoever thought it would happen? And whoever thought that America would call this deed a victory?

The New York Times.



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OPINION

The Bible Says Nothing About Balanced Budgets

By Herbert Stein

WASHINGTON — The other day I was surfing through the channels when I heard a spokesman for the Christian Coalition explaining his organization's platform. I was surprised to hear that one of the planks was balancing the budget.

I am not an expert on Christian doctrine — or on Jewish doctrine either, for that matter — but I have paid a lot of attention to arguments about balancing the budget. With one exception, I don't think I have ever heard it suggested that balancing the budget was a Christian precept.

The one exception was a remark by Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers when John Kennedy was president. He said, dismissively, that balancing the budget was part of "the Puritan ethic."

But Mr. Heller, although a smart fellow, was not an authority on Christianity. I have consulted a concordance on the Bible. Apparently the word "budget" does not appear in either the Old or the New Testament. The word "balance" does appear about eight times, but never in connection with fiscal policy.

Perhaps I am being too literal. There may be a more general principle from which an injunction to balance the budget can be derived. Probably the main moral or ethical issue has to do with equity between the present generation and future ones. Running a deficit can be regarded as a way in which the present generation puts a burden on the future.

What is the proper moral judgment of that? The Fifth Commandment says, "Honor thy father and thy mother." It does not say, "Thou shalt honor thy children and grandchildren." Thus one might say that the commandment not only sanctions but may even require running a budget deficit as a way for younger generations to sacrifice for older ones.

The Old and New Testaments both call on us to love our neighbors as ourselves. If "neighbor" can be interpreted temporally as well as spatially, we can say that the generations to come are our neighbors and we are instructed to show as much concern for future generations as for our own. One implication might be that we should so behave that future generations will have as high per capita incomes as we do. This may tell us something about budget policy, but it does not tell us to balance the budget.

From 1973 to 1993, when the budget was never in balance and deficits averaged 3.6 percent of gross domestic product, real per capita gross domestic product rose at an annual rate

of 1.3 percent. That is enough to double per capita income in 50 years. In the high deficit years that began with the Reagan administration, from 1981 to 1993, when deficits averaged 4.3 percent of the gross domestic product, real per capita incomes rose 1.5 percent a year.

But our concern for the future will not be, or should not be, measured by real per capita gross domestic product alone. Our legacy will be something more serious than that. If we can leave our children a country free of the danger of war, with safe streets, reduced racial hostility, fewer miserable urban ghettos and an elevated culture, we will not have to apologize for leaving a larger federal deficit.

Recently I heard some scientists discussing the research they were doing in the field of genetics. They were talking of the probability that as a result of their work the risk of breast cancer would be greatly reduced within 15 or 20 years.

It seems to me that the willingness of our generation to invest in that research shows much love for the next generation. The scientists were at the National Institutes of Health. Their work was financed by the government — that is, financed in part by the deficit.

I am not arguing here against a policy of balancing the budget, for which there is something to be said. Nor am I arguing against the right of the Christian Coalition to support a balanced budget. But I do think there is an obligation not to mislead the public about the basis for one's support of any policy. The Christian Coalition would be truer to its name, in my opinion, if it did not give the impression that its support for balancing the budget was derived from Christian doctrine.

"Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's," it is said. I believe that federal budget policy falls in Caesar's domain.

It is also said that "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." I believe that means that one should not invoke the authority of God for propositions, however worthy on other grounds, for which God has given no sanction.

The writer, a senior fellow of the American Enterprise Institute, was chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.



By JAVAD in Times-Courtesy of the New York Times

The Birth Outside the Window

For John L. Phillips

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — When a Welsh friend asked why the French ate radishes for breakfast, I replied that they didn't. They ate croissants, I said. Sometimes they didn't eat anything but drank glasses of beer or red wine for breakfast. No matter what the individual preference, I explained

MEANWHILE

with some authority, the French breakfast never included radishes.

If the French did not eat radishes for breakfast, my friend persisted, why was there a variety of radish known as "French breakfast tea"?

As in "English breakfast tea?" I asked. He said yes, exactly, and I scoffed.

A few months later I received in the mail a small packet of seeds for a variety of radish known as French breakfast. With the packet came a letter from my friend inviting me to plant the seeds and, when they had produced radishes, to sit myself down for a traditional French breakfast.

That is how I became involved with the pigeons.

First I bought a plastic window box, about three feet long and nine

inches deep, and planted the radish seeds on a small ledge outside the living room, following the instructions and pouring the seeds liberally in rows so many inches apart, covering them with dirt and watering them often. When green tops sprouted I thinned the crop, discarding every third plant. Months went by in a rustic way and the green tops grew thick.

When the instructions said it was time to harvest the radishes, I did. Although the tops were lush, the radishes themselves were small. Tiny, actually, each about as big as a tack. The entire harvest could not have made a single course at breakfast.

So I quit the radish business, leaving the window box out there. We farmers call it letting the earth lie fallow for a season.

Then the pigeons moved in, settling in the window box and fouling the ledge. If I made a loud noise — shouted or clapped my hands inside the room — the pigeons flew off for a while but quickly returned. After a while they became so disdainful that even noise would not scare them off. I had to open the window to chase them.

Last spring I was away for a few weeks and, when I returned, a pigeon was sitting in the box. When I shouted, it continued to sit. When I opened the window, the pigeon

turned its head, looked at me and, reluctantly, it seemed, flew off. There in the box were two eggs, more gray than white, each about half the size of a chicken's egg.

When I closed the window, the pigeon returned and sat on the eggs. We farmers call it brooding. I think.

(Notes on pigeon hatching: Same bird continues to sit on eggs for more than a week. Sometimes relieved by another pigeon, rarely for long. Uncertain whether second bird is male, father to eggs. Uncertain also where first bird goes when it flies off but presume to feed. Whatever, pigeons sit on eggs around the clock, leaving them only when I open window to water flowers.)

Nearly two weeks later one egg cracked and disgorged a pigeon. It was small, about the size of an infant's foot, and wet. The second egg cracked a few days later and this pigeon was even smaller than the first. (Why had I assumed that the longer the term in the egg, the bigger the bird?) Both shells disappeared, whether eaten, buried or carried away. This is not a comprehensive report on the life cycle of pigeons because, between my job and outside interests, I had little time to watch that cycle.

Little interest also. Not much actually happens on a minute-to-minute basis in the pigeon-raising line — the same is true with radishes and probably most crops — and we settled into a relationship of mutual neglect, the pigeons living on their side of the window, I on mine.

Plus the splendors of nature are less splendid when they include a constant fouling of the radish box, the ledge and even the flower pots. In short, my main crop seemed to have become guano. It was not pretty.

Another week or so and the chicks (you could look it up) began to be fed. Leaving them untended, the main pigeon flew off for long periods and, when it returned, leaked some sort of drool from its beak into their while the chicks peeped loudly. They grew bigger and their feathers took on a recognizable pigeon shape and color.

Soon the bigger of them was out of the box and stumbling around the ledge. In another few days, it was fluttering its wings in practice. And then one morning it was gone, off into the world. The big pigeon, the mother, left a few days later.

By then the smaller bird had managed to climb out of the box too. It settled in a corner of the ledge and gazed out at the sky, the flag snapping in the breeze, the clouds, the sun, the moon, the stars.

Occasionally it stood at the edge and looked down five stories. It did not flutter its wings in practice. Still so small, this one was staying put.

For how long? The bird was not being fed and it was out in the weather, away from the security of the box. Presumably it was subject to animal drives: Pigeons fly, no longer. In their way, pigeons even soar. This one continued only to regard the skies.

Then, one afternoon, as the sun moved away from the ledge, the pigeon's time arrived. It was quite a fair size by now and its wings arched high. Once, twice it pumped those wings. Then, with a great clattering, the pigeon lifted off, lofted, hung there in the sky for an instant and flapped away, flown.

Life, Johnny, life. As long as there is memory, life.

International Herald Tribune.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strengthening an Alliance

Regarding "The Case for Giving NATO an American Secretary-General" (Opinion, Aug. 19) by David M. Law:

I agree that choosing an American as secretary-general of NATO would be the best way to strengthen European-American relations at this special moment. An American secretary-general could make it clear to the world that the ties between the Old and the New World will not become weaker in the beginning of this new era of international relations. Close cooperation between Europe and America must remain the mainstay of international security.

Apart from the advantages mentioned from such an appointment and the naming of a European as supreme commander, I see an additional one: A European commander could pave the way for French military reintegration and thus for a common European security policy on the basis of full NATO enlargement by East European countries. America might accept their membership if military responsibility in Europe lies more or less on European shoulders.

KARL-HEINZ HORNHUES,
Bonn.

In response to the report "France to Resume Seat at NATO Military Talks" (Sept. 3) by Joseph Fitchett:

At last! This is a story that goes back to 1940, when President Roosevelt recognized Marshal Pétain as the legitimate French head of state. After this, the divide between Roosevelt and de Gaulle became wider and wider. De Gaulle was kept aside during the preparations for landings in North Africa, Italy and France. Such humiliations were not forgotten.

Fortunately, de Gaulle was not part of the French government when the Atlantic alliance was formed, so all went smoothly. General Eisenhower offered France an essential role in setting up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and SHAPE offices in Paris. But after de Gaulle returned to power in 1958 he lost no time in dismantling French participation. He was not willing to be in the "American camp."

Being in a position to appreciate the damage caused to France and NATO, I found myself constrained to leave my position as a general in the French Air Force (with regret).

To question the de Gaulle policy has been taboo in France. But it is as nonsensical as U.S. isolationism of many years ago. More than 50 years

have been lost by France as far as influence on NATO is concerned.

GEORGES GRIMAL,
Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

Perspectives on Haiti

Regarding "Quayle Sees Politics of Play Over Haiti" (Political Notes, Sept. 9):

Dan Quayle says that President Bill Clinton is thinking of invading Haiti for political gain. If thousands of Haitian refugees were sheltered in the former vice president's home state of Indiana he might have a better understanding of the situation.

MARC D. EMORY,
Düsseldorf.

A Shift Well Under Way

Regarding "Plenty of Time Going Unused" (Meanwhile, Aug. 30):

Time is a precious resource and an important element of the quality of life. The writer's comments on the use of night time are banal and retrograde. If he went outside at 3 A.M. instead of sitting home with his computer, he would be well aware of today's world of night work.

MONIQUE MAYNE,
Paris.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

ALL AROUND THE WORLD



Japan Gives Hazy Commitment In Seeking Security Council Seat

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Does Japan want a seat on the United Nations Security Council? The government addressed that question head-on Tuesday and came up with a classic Japanese-style answer: yes and no.

With the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, strongly urging Japan to seek a seat on the Security Council, top officials of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government struggled Tuesday to work out a position that could win support from all the elements of the country's shaky liberal-conservative coalition government.

In the end, the government agreed. As Foreign Minister Yobei Kono said, to "express the will that Japan wants to fulfill the responsibilities of a member of the Security Council."

But if that wording sounds like a "yes," Mr. Kono went on to place so many conditions on Japan's position that the final stance might just be taken as a "no."

The result seemed to leave Mr. Boutros Ghali thoroughly

mystified. Asked what the Japanese leadership had told him about the UN bid, the secretary-general replied, "I have to ask somebody that question myself."

Japan's inability to produce a clear answer reflects both the nation's ancient cultural traditions and its modern history.

As a cultural matter, the Japanese tend to consider it rude to come right out and ask for something directly.

This reluctance is amplified in this case because of Japan's bitter memories of its disastrous military history adventure in World War II.

Almost nobody in Japan wants to see the country involved in overseas military operations. And there has been reluctance for Japan to play a leadership role in the UN because it might require a military contribution. Another reason for the government's fuzzy reply is that the government itself is unable to agree on a clear position.

The current coalition links traditionally liberal and conservative parties, and the resulting policy split is evident on many issues.

Mr. Murayama, the Socialist

Party leader and prime minister, has repeatedly expressed his reluctance about a Security Council seat. But his foreign minister, Mr. Kono, comes from a conservative party and seems much readier to accept increased responsibility.

Since coming to power, two months ago, the more conservative elements in Mr. Murayama's coalition have been nudging the government toward changing that position.

But Mr. Kono had difficulty Tuesday trying to clarify what the government had agreed to.

He said, "Japan wants to fulfill the responsibilities" of Security Council membership. But he added that Japan would meet these responsibilities "within the limits of our constitution."

"We will not use levels of force that are prohibited by our constitution," Mr. Kono said. But he declined to say whether the prohibition would interfere with Security Council obligations.

Mr. Kono also said Security Council membership could only come if Japanese public opinion supported it. Most recent polls show the people badly split on the issue.



PAKISTAN CAMPAIGN — The opposition leader Nawaz Sharif, at left in railcar, being showered with petals during a stop in Rawalpindi, near Islamabad, on Tuesday.

Ex-Admiral Returns To a Tragic Scene

He Sees Effects of Defoliant Used by U.S. Units in Vietnam

By Tim Larimer
Washington Post Service

HANOI — The two sisters, 8 and 10 years old but barely three feet tall, smiled shyly on their contorted legs, bent out of shape since birth.

"It's tragic," said Elmo Zumwalt Jr., a retired admiral. The girls, according to the director of a clinic here, are the children of a North Vietnamese soldier who was exposed to Agent Orange in South Vietnamese jungles.

It was Admiral Zumwalt, now 73, who as commander of U.S. naval forces in Southeast Asia from 1968 to 1970 ordered the chemical defoliant sprayed over the South Vietnamese countryside to deprive Communist troops of cover.

[A report in the United States saying dioxin is more likely to cause cancer than was previously thought should lead to more compensation for veterans exposed to Agent Orange defoliant in the Vietnam War, Admiral Zumwalt was quoted by Reuters as saying Tuesday in Vietnam.

He added that the report was "ample evidence to add significant other diseases for compensation."

Admiral Zumwalt said he would ask President Bill Clinton and congressional committees to provide extra funds for research on the effects of dioxin. The report, by the Environmental Protection Agency, issued in Washington on Tuesday, was a major support for the veterans' cause, he added.

Admiral Zumwalt, the highest-ranking U.S. veteran to return to Vietnam since the war, is on a weeklong trip that is intended both to address one of the most bitter legacies of the war and in memory of his elder son, Elmo Zumwalt 3d, whose fatal cancer may have been caused by Agent Orange.

On Monday, he toured Thanh Xuan village, a rehabilitation center for retarded and deformed children. Of the 70 children housed there, 49 have fathers who fought in southern Vietnam, according to Nguyen My Hien, the school's director.

About 20 million gallons (75 million liters) of herbicide were sprayed on South Vietnam dur-

ing the war, laying bare an estimated 10 percent of the country. More than half of the hermitage used was Agent Orange.

Arnold Scheiter, a physician and Agent Orange expert traveling with Admiral Zumwalt, said there was still no scientific proof that the herbicide causes birth defects.

But Admiral Zumwalt's elder son, Elmo, was a patrol boat commander in 1969 and 1970 in the Mekong Delta, where Agent Orange was used to clear dense vegetation that masked Viet Cong troops.

Six years ago, Elmo Zumwalt died of a form of cancer that has been linked to Agent Orange; his own son, now 17, suffers from learning disabilities.

"I absolutely believe, there's no doubt in my mind, that Elmo's cancer had to be the result of exposure to Agent Orange," Admiral Zumwalt said.

Still, Admiral Zumwalt defends his military decision to use the herbicide and says he would do the same thing today.

"It's the kind of tragic decision that has to be made in warfare," he said. "We desperately needed something to reduce the casualties. We used Agent Orange to save lives."

He said he did not know at the time that the defoliant was a carcinogen. But even if he had, he added, "Under the same circumstances, with no other alternatives, yes, I would do the same."

Since his retirement, he has made redressing the human damage inflicted by Agent Orange his personal mission. He campaigns for compensation for war veterans suffering from exposure to the chemical, and he is in Vietnam to urge the government to cooperate in research on the herbicide's health impact here.

Admiral Zumwalt's return to Vietnam also has included meetings with old adversaries, as part of an attempt, he said, "to bind the old wounds."

He had wanted to visit Vietnam earlier but said the State Department urged him to wait until a U.S. ban on trade with Hanoi was lifted; Mr. Clinton ended the embargo in February.

North Korea Opens Pair Of Nuclear Sites to UN

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — North Korea allowed United Nations nuclear inspectors into two atomic sites previously off-limits to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the experts reported no unusual activity, an agency spokesman said Tuesday.

The agency inspectors, working at North Korea's main nuclear complex at Yongbyon, were allowed access over the weekend to a fuel-fabrication plant and a fresh-fuel storage building, said the agency spokesman, David Kyd.

"Our inspectors phoned to say they had been permitted to go in over the weekend," he said, "and they said there was nothing unusual going on. It is a modest step in the right direction."

"But of course we're still far short of being able to resume our normal inspection activities — let alone be able to say that the North Koreans are living up to their obligations under the safeguards agreement and the NPT," he said. The NPT is the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The Yongbyon facilities are two of seven nuclear sites declared by North Korea. The UN agency is still seeking to inspect two undeclared sites at

Yongbyon. They are suspected to be nuclear waste dumps, but Pyongyang says the buildings are conventional installations.

The easing of restrictions on the inspectors was seen as a spinoff from talks in Berlin and Pyongyang between North Korea and the United States.

The UN agency director-general, Hans Blix, told his board of governors at their meeting Monday that North Korea indicated last week it was ready to give inspectors slightly more access to its atomic sites.

He also said that UN inspectors had reported that North Korea apparently did not produce weapons-grade plutonium from February 1993 to March 1994, the period in which it had been blocking inspections of its nuclear program.

The report cast doubt on speculation that North Korea was producing plutonium, a key ingredient in nuclear weapons, while keeping inspectors at bay.

Talks between U.S. and North Korean officials in Berlin are focused on how to replace North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors with light-water plants, which produce less of the plutonium that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

(Reuters, AP)

Nigerian's Trial Is Delayed, Lawyers Raise Health Issue

Agence France-Press

ABUJA, Nigeria — The opposition leader Moshhood K.O. Abiola appeared in court Tuesday to face treason charges, but the trial was adjourned to Sept. 21 soon after the session started.

Chief Abiola, whose health is reported to have declined sharply in recent weeks, looked unwell and remained seated throughout the hearing.

The presiding judge, Chris Senlong, ordered that the Muslim businessman be allowed to meet with his attorneys and family members for four hours, three times a week, until the trial is resumed.

But defense lawyers also raised concerns about their client's health and said he needed to be transferred to a hospital for tests.

The Nigerian Medical Association, which had sent doctors to examine Chief Abiola, said

last week that his health had deteriorated sharply and that he was suffering from very high blood pressure and compressed lumbar vertebrae.

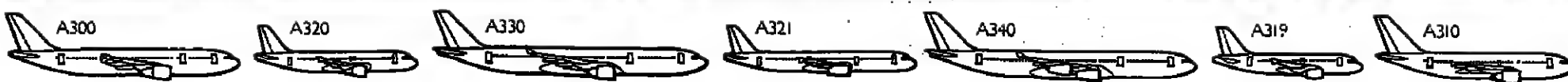
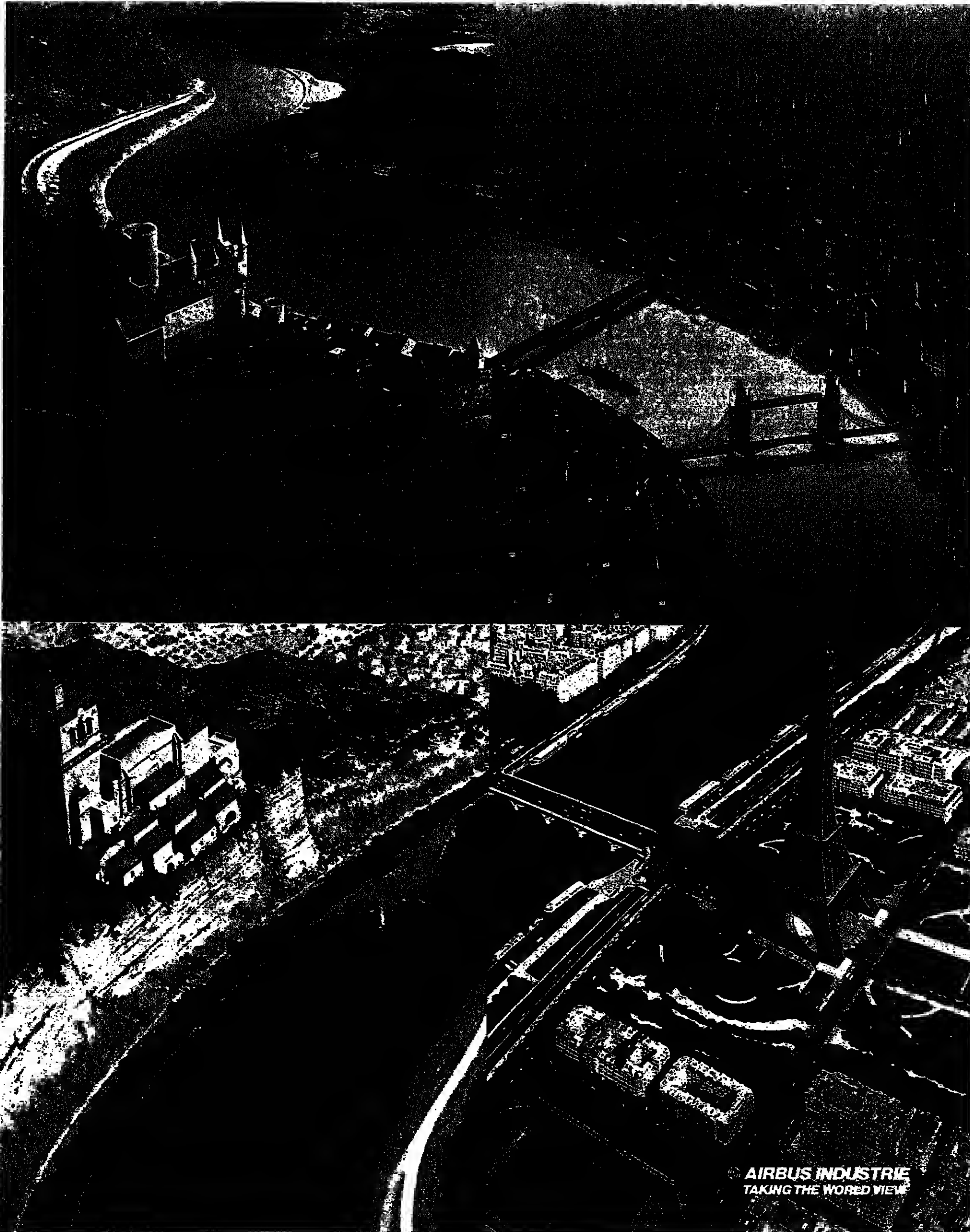
Chief Abiola was arrested on June 23, 12 days after he declared himself head of state following presidential elections a year earlier that he was presumed to have won.

Democracy activists, meanwhile, said they welcomed the dismissal Monday of the justice minister, Olu Onagoruwa, who had publicly dissociated himself from draconian decrees issued by Nigeria's military leaders to crack down on opponents, the judiciary and the press.

Mr. Onagoruwa was previously an outspoken critic of military rule and close to Chief Abiola. He joined the junta against the advice of colleagues in the democracy movement.

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Frederick Weisman, Philanthropist and Art Collector, Dies

New York Times Service

Frederick R. Weisman, 82, a businessman, philanthropist and avid collector of contemporary art, died Sunday at his home in Los Angeles after a long struggle with pancreatic cancer.

Mr. Weisman's gifts included the \$5 million in initial funding for the American Center in Paris, which recently opened. He also gave \$3.5 million to the University of Minnesota for the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum.

Mr. Weisman was born to Russian immigrants in Minneapolis and by the time he was 31 he was president of Hunt Foods. He founded a savings and loan association, bought a racetrack and developed a line of drugstore products. In 1970, he established a Toyota auto distributorship.

In 1935, he married Marcia Simon, sister of the billionaire Norton Simon. The Weismans began collecting art in the late 1940s, starting with the works of American and European artists, including Willem de Kooning, Alberto Giacometti and Mark Rothko. They were divorced in 1981 and split the collection.

Amy Clampitt, 74, a poet who did not publish her first major collection until she was 63, died Saturday of cancer in Lenox, Massachusetts.

Tom Ewell, 85, the comedy actor who won a Tony for his role in Broadway's "The Seven Year Itch" and stood next to Marilyn Monroe when a blast of air blew her skirt up in the famous scene from the 1955 movie, died Monday in Los Angeles. He served in the navy in World War II.

Sara Taylor, 99, the mother of actress Elizabeth Taylor, died Sunday in Palm Springs, California.

Boris Vegerov, 57, one of the first Soviet cosmonauts, died of a heart attack in his Moscow apartment.

Yosel Harmelin, 71, the Shin Bet security service boss from 1964 to 1974 and again from 1986 to 1988, died Monday in Jerusalem.

William J. Obanhein, 69, the former police chief whose arrest of a teenage Arlo Guthrie brought him fame as Officer Ohio in "Alice's Restaurant," died Sunday of heart disease at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Dennis Morgan, 85, a popular Hollywood leading man of the 1940s and 1950s, died Wednesday in Fresno, California, of heart disease.

Nikos Hadjiliriakos-Ghikas, 66, one of Greece's most prominent modern painters, died Saturday in Athens. He had been in ill health.

Terence Young, 79, who directed three of the James Bond movies starring Sean Connery in the 1960s, died Wednesday of a heart attack in Cannes.

Russian Ambassador To Madrid Is Named

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin on Tuesday appointed the veteran diplomat Viktor Kompletov as Russia's new ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Kompletov, 62, formerly served as the Russian ambassador to the United States.

BOOKS

JEAN RENOIR: Projections of Paradise

By Ronald Bergan, 378 pages, \$23.95. The Overlook Press.

Reviewed by Caryn James

In an uncharacteristically gripping mood, Jean Renoir wrote to his friend the screenwriter Dudley Nichols, "I would rather sell peanuts in Mexico than make films at Fox." When the great French director arrived in Hollywood at the start of World War II, he was not prepared for the way studios would camp his brilliant, graceful style.

Yet Renoir did more than survive in Hollywood. He adopted the whole country, if not its methods of filmmaking, and died at home in Beverly Hills in 1979, at the age of 84.

The paradox of the auteur in Hollywood is just a piece of Renoir's huge, eventful life. He was born 100 years ago, on Sept. 15, 1894, and his career spans the history of movie-making itself. His work ranged from silent films to Technicolor classics (Anna Magnani in "The Golden Coach") to television.

He was the son of the Impressionist painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir. As a young man in World War I, Jean Renoir was shot in the leg; the wound left him with a limp and recurrent infections for the rest of his life.

His wartime experience also refined his sense of the absurd but necessary social contracts we live by. That vision led to "Grand Illusion" and "The Rules of the Game," the last film he made before another war drove him from France.

Ronald Bergan's account of Renoir's early days in Hollywood is one of the rare high points in his biography, "Jean Renoir: Projections of Paradise." This is a shallow, pedestrian work, but one that accidentally

helps solve a puzzle: Among the dozens of books and articles written about Renoir, why is there no first-rate biography?

A large part of the answer is that Renoir, quite deliciously, brought this on himself. When he became too old, too physically weak to make movies, he wrote books. "Renoir, My Father," published in 1962, is a big, loving biography based on conversations between the painter and his son. His autobiography, "My Life and My Films" (1974), is filled with scenes of an enchanted childhood and shrewd observations about movies. Both works are as vivid as any Renoir film.

Renoir's masterpiece, the 1939 film "The Rules of the Game," was inspired by forces as different as 18th-century farce and the impending war, and it remains one of the greatest tragedies ever filmed. During a country weekend, a marquis, an aviator, servants and other assorted lovers play by and violate the unwritten rules of romance. As Renoir said, "Beneath its seemingly innocuous appearance the story attacks the very structure of our society."

His films sneak up and bite the viewer, yet Renoir's subtle personality has yet to nip at biographers like Bergan (author of "The United Artists Story" and other film books).

François Truffaut, who was powerfully influenced by Renoir, best described what it is like to watch "The Rules of the Game." He wrote, "For an instant we think to ourselves, 'It will come back tomorrow and see if it all turns out the same way.'"

Only a great sophisticate could have inspired such a pure and innocent response, confounding art and life. Renoir, the grand illusionist, is still evading biographers.

Caryn James is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week

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German Politician Tackles Mostar Ills

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A burly, bustling German who recently retired from politics at home is fighting the battle of his life to reunite the battered and still divided city of Mostar.

Hans Koschnick, 65, left behind a distinguished record as mayor of Bremen and member of the German Parliament's foreign relations committee. He was named administrator of this once prosperous regional capital last spring on behalf of the European Union.

Mostar straddles the route between Sarajevo and Croatia's Adriatic coast. Before the Bosnian war began in 1992, it had a population of 126,000 — about a third Muslim, a third Croat and a fifth Serb.

The city was seized by Serbian forces at the start of the fighting, then captured by Croats allied with the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo. In April 1993, when the Muslims and Croats began their own yearlong battle for control of central Bosnia, Mostar became the scene of one of the war's most savage battles.

If visitors suggest that Mr. Koschnick has embarked on an impossible mission, he reaches for his favorite book, "Bremen Kaput." It traces his northern German port city's flirtation with the Nazis in the 1930s, its destruction in

A banner on a main street proclaims "Welcome to Croat Mostar," underlining a determination to hold on to the larger, western portion of the city that Croatian hard-liners consider their unofficial, divided, capital.

If visitors suggest that Hans Koschnick has embarked on an impossible mission, he reaches for his favorite book, 'Bremen Kaput.'

World War II and its postwar prosperity.

That is his way of saying that Mostar, once an aluminum and aircraft-manufacturing center, also can rise from its ashes.

To succeed, Mr. Koschnick must get the intensely wary Roman Catholic Croats and the Muslims to work together.

So far the results scarcely seem encouraging. Radical Bosnian Croats from the hard-to-reach country around Mostar pay only lip service to the federation with the Muslims, refusing to keep promises to dismember their self-styled Croat Republic of Herceg-Bosna.

Last week, the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, warned, "The situation cannot go on like this." He accused his predominantly Muslim government's Croat partners of grabbing all the federation's customs receipts, preventing Muslim refugees from returning to their homes or even from traveling through Croat-controlled territory.

The Croats, in turn, complain that the federation's Foreign Ministry has only four Croat officials and the Defense Ministry one.

Shortly after midnight Sunday, a grenade was fired into Mr. Koschnick's second-floor

room at the hotel used as a base by Mostar's EU administrators. The EU team's police chief said it came from Croat-controlled western Mostar.

Some critics feel the federation was compromised when the Clinton administration lost interest in its handwork, failing to station an official here to lend support to the European initiative. Mr. Koschnick has pleaded for a higher U.S. presence to maintain pressure on Mr. Izetbegovic and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, to stabilize the federation.

Mr. Koschnick rails against the EU bureaucracy in Brussels as reluctant to send money and incapable even of agreement on the uniforms or cars his police force should receive.

Without adequate police, seemingly tolerated Croat gangs will continue to make a mockery of efforts to establish law and order in western Mostar, Mr. Koschnick said.

The lawlessness prevents tens of thousands of Muslims driven out of western Mostar from returning. Croatian professional people have joined the exodus of Muslim professionals.

Envoys Set Details On Bosnia Monitors

Unit to Verify Aid Shutdown

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Envoys of the United States and major European powers agreed Tuesday on specifics of international plans to verify the shutdown by Serbia and Montenegro of supplies to Bosnian Serbs, a key mediator said.

"We've got the details clarified about the mission," the European Union envoy, Lord Owen, said.

He declined to elaborate until he holds a news conference on Wednesday.

Lord Owen, co-chairman of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia, said the envoys of the five-nation contact group held a series of meetings Tuesday evening.

Included in the talks was Bo Pellnas, a Swedish official with the conference who will head a mission of civilians to check that only humanitarian aid is crossing the border to Bosnian Serbs. Also participating were representatives of Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

An official close to the talks who asked not to be identified

said the discussion centered on "nuts-and-bolts" issues that would meet with the approval of the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic.

Lord Owen, who with UN envoy Thorvald Stoltenberg heads the conference on former Yugoslavia, has said at least 135 monitors will be needed. So far, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have offered to provide 60.

Mr. Milosevic said last month that he was stopping exports of everything but food and medicine to the Bosnian Serbs.

In Zagreb, Croatian and Bosnian leaders tried Tuesday to breathe life into a feeble federation of Bosnian Croats and Muslims, a U.S. creation that threatens to unravel and leave the two groups again at war.

As the meeting convened in the Croatian capital, fighting raged to the south in Bosnia. An unconfirmed report said General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb commander-in-chief, was wounded in the fighting, but gave no details.

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- hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas. 55,000	34	27,500	14,500
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- hand delivery	S.Kr. 3,500	26	1,900	1,000
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 American & Tex-Mex specialties.
 Party Express Menu including a
 choice of steaks and main courses
 with coffee and brownies
 150 French & d'Alger.
 Paris 16th. Tel.: 42.73.92.00.

PARIS 17th

AL LOUISBERG

Meat barings. Freshly ground cheese bagel
 and hot homemade - Cheese cake & all the
 food. Jewish style. 69 Av. de Wagram.
 Tel:42.27.34.79. Every day up to midnight.

CHEZ FRED

One of the oldest bistros of Paris.
 French traditional cooking. 150 rue St.
 Martin. Reservations. Tel.: (1) 45.74.20.48

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY

Turkish & Infir specialties, lobster, beef,
 seafood, Mediterranean. 150 rue St.
 Martin. Tel.: 51.288.43. Air conditioned. SUN.
 Open. Noon-9 p.m. & p.m.-1 a.m., except
 Sunday. Open holidays.



Sept. 13										Sept. 13						
Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits						
	\$	D.M.	P.F.	Lira	D.F.	B.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	Franc	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
Amsterdam	1.285	2.754	1.203	8.279	81.16	5.485	1.540	1.48	1.285	1.255	2.659					
Brussels	31.75	8.283	3.815	8.275	18.35		24.45	0.285	2.525	14.767						
Frankfurt	1.530	2.671		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
London (a)	1.586	2.687	2.676	3.22	1.604	49.15	21.14	1.147	1.249							
London (b)	10.840	2.676	2.676	7.717	7.459	4.94	15.99	13.22	1.427							
Paris	1.586	2.687		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
Stockholm	1.586	2.687		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
Switzerland	1.586	2.687		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
West Bank	1.586	2.687		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
Yokohama	1.586	2.687		8.272	9.674	8.877	4.918	1.395	1.489	1.249						
1 month	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%
3 months	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%	4% - 5%
6 months	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%
1 year	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%	5% - 6%
Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.										Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum) (or equivalent).						
Key Money Rates										Key Money Rates						
United States										United States						
Discount rates	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Prime rate	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Federal funds	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
3-month CDs	4.44	4.42	3-month interbank	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Comm. paper 180 days	5.15	5.12	6-month interbank	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
90-day Treasury bill	4.47	4.47	1-year GHI	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83
1-year Treasury bill	5.36	5.36	1-year interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2-year Treasury note	6.31	6.31	2-year interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-year Treasury note	7.04															

MARKET DIARY

Price Data Calm
Fears of Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks climbed as technology issues surged and as concern about inflation eased when the government said consumer prices in August were less than expected.

The Dow Jones industrials average ended 19.52 points

U.S. Stocks

higher, at 3,879.86. Almost 11 stocks advanced for every 10 that fell on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 295 million shares.

The government said consumer prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent in August, in line with expectations. Analysts said the data would calm Wall Street's inflation jitters, following a worrisome report Friday on producer prices that caused a steep, two-day sell-off in stock and bond markets.

In reaction to the inflation report, yields on the Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond fell to 7.68 percent from 7.71 percent on Monday and the bond was priced at 97 28/32.

Cyclical shares also got a boost from the data, with International Paper, ending up 1 1/4, at 74 1/2.

Pitney Bowes closed down 1/4, at 37, on news it is seeking buyers for two units accounting for about 15 percent of its annual business as it focuses on its office-equipment operation.

Computer, semiconductor and software stocks were among those posting the largest gains amid stronger-than-expected orders for computer chips last month and optimism about sales of mainframe computers by IBM.

IBM rose 1 1/4, to 69 1/4. New mainframe computers introduced Monday give IBM "revenue growth potential," Merrill Lynch & Co. said Tuesday.

Sun Microsystems ended up 1 3/16, at 28.

Hanson shares remained the most active on the NYSE as it awaits news on the dividend. Western Co. of North America rose 4 1/4, to 16 1/4, after oil drilling services company BJ Services offered to buy competitor Western.

Microsoft ended up 1 7/16, at 57 9/16 after the company said its new operating system software Windows NT 3.5 should be available within three weeks.

(Bloomberg, AP)

PRICES: Inflation Pressure Eases

Continued from Page 11
which should be consistent with a fairly stable inflation rate," said Bruce Steinberg, director of economic analysis for Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York.

Through the first eight months of this year, consumer-price inflation has run at an annual rate of 2.9 percent, little changed from 1993's 2.7 percent.

"Inflation at the consumer level remains moderate," said

Marilyn Schaja, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette in New York, said Tuesday's inflation report would take the pressure off the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates at its Sept. 27 meeting. But she said a rate increase could still come in November.

(AP, AFP)

Dollar Edges Higher
The dollar finished little changed Tuesday against most major currencies in New York, with relief about inflation offset by lack of progress at trade talks between the United States and Japan, news agencies reported.

The dollar finished U.S. trading at 1.5433 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5414 DM Monday, but at 98.84 yen, down from 99.15 yen. The dollar slipped to 1.2855 Swiss francs from 1.2867, and to 5.2775 French francs from 5.2845. The pound weakened to \$1.5624 from \$1.5705.

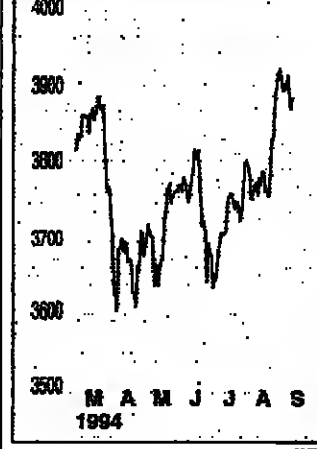
Strength in Treasury bond prices kept the dollar underpinned, but investors did not have enough confidence in the currency to buy into a rally, analysts said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Cynthia Latta, an economist at DRI-McGraw Hill in Lexington, Massachusetts, said "These numbers are consistent with our expectations that inflation is going to be faster in the second half of the year, but nothing alarming."

Wall Street slumped Friday after the government reported that wholesale prices had surged 0.6 percent in August, their highest rise in four years.

But the consumer price index is considered a broader gauge of inflation because it covers services, which are not included in the wholesale price report.

The Dow
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones industrial average
4000

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Borden	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Western	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
IBM	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	+1 1/4
Sun	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1 3/16
Microsoft	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Apple	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Oracle	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAP	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAS	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Apple	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Oracle	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAP	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAS	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Sun	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1 3/16
IBM	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	+1 1/4
Western	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Microsoft	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Apple	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Oracle	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAP	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
SAS	57 9/16	57 9/16	57 9/16	+1 7/16
Sun	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1 3/16
IBM	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	+1 1/4
Western	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales

Today	Prev.
NYSE	295.0
AMEX	18.0
NASDAQ	234.0

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUS	3879.86	3879.86	3879.86	+19.52
TECH	157.81	157.81	157.81	+0.23
UTIL	176.42	176.42	176.42	+0.07
COMB	1312.97	1312.97	1312.97	+0.17

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	552.88	552.88	+1.95
Utilities	176.42	176.42	+0.07
Finance	176.42	176.42	+0.07
SP 500	404.1	404.1	+1.30
SP 400	404.1	404.1	+1.30
SP 600	404.1	404.1	+1.30

NYSE Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	765.08	763.66	764.95	+1.29
Industrials	773.78	772.88	773.78	+0.90
Services	789.14	778.68	779.33	+0.65
Insurance	930.17	934.73	936.71	+6.54
Finance	928.07	924.76	937.51	+9.44
Transp.	729.58	726.63	726.93	-2.65

AMEX Stock Index	
NYSE	28 1/2
AMEX	28 1/4
SP 500	28 1/2
SP 400	28 1/4
SP 600	28 1/2

NASDAQ Indexes

Dow Jones Bond Average		
	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	97.00	+
10 Utilities	93.40	+
10 Industrials	101.81	+

NYSE Diary		
	Close	Prev
Advanced	11.75	11.75

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Diary		
	Close	Prev
Advanced	300	240
Declined	254	31
Unchanged	251	25
Total Issues	807	808
New Highs	16	
New Lows	22	1

NASDAQ Diary		
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Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Year	97 28/32	97 28/32	+0.01
10 Year	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
5 Year	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
2 Year	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
1 Year	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
6 Month	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
3 Month	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
1 Month	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
Overnight	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01
3 Month T-Bill	101 1/8	101 1/8	+0.01

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132
1132	725	1132

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300
300	542	300

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827
1827	1118	1827

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	27.12	27.12
Gold	27.12	27.12
Silver	27.12	27.12
Copper	27.12	27.12
Aluminum	27.12	27.12
Zinc	27.12	27.12
Nickel	27.12	27.12
Lead	27.12	27.12
Tin	27.12	27.12
Iron	27.12	27.12

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Month	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00

Metals

Month	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00

Financial

Month	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00

Stock Indexes

Month	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Rec Pay
IBM	1.50	9/15
Microsoft	1.50	9/15
Apple	1.50	9/15
Oracle	1.50	9/15
SAP	1.50	9/15
SAS	1.50	9/15
Sun	1.50	9/15
IBM	1.50	9/15
Microsoft	1.50	9/15
Apple	1.50	9/15

Industrials

Month	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Jun	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Sep	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Dec	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00
Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	+0.00

GASOLIN (NY)

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

B-C									
34	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
35	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
36	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
37	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
38	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
39	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
40	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
41	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
42	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
43	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
44	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
45	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
46	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
47	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
48	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
49	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
50	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
51	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
52	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
53	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
54	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
55	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
56	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
57	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
58	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
59	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
60	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
61	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
62	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
63	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
64	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
65	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
66	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
67	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
68	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
69	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
70	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
71	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
72	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
73	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
74	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
75	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
76	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
77	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
78	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
79	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
80	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
81	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
82	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
83	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
84	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
85	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
86	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
87	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1
88	BBAT	1.16	39	50	29%	29%	1	1	1

D-E-F	
41	DFCA
42	Dakota
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Algeria	1970	1.00	1000
Algeria	1971	1.00	1000
Algeria	1972	1.00	1000
Algeria	1973	1.00	1000
Algeria	1974	1.00	1000
Algeria	1975	1.00	1000
Algeria	1976	1.00	1000
Algeria	1977	1.00	1000
Algeria	1978	1.00	1000
Algeria	1979	1.00	1000
Algeria	1980	1.00	1000
Algeria	1981	1.00	1000
Algeria	1982	1.00	1000
Algeria	1983	1.00	1000
Algeria	1984	1.00	1000
Algeria	1985	1.00	1000
Algeria	1986	1.00	1000
Algeria	1987	1.00	1000
Algeria	1988	1.00	1000
Algeria	1989	1.00	1000
Algeria	1990	1.00	1000
Algeria	1991	1.00	1000
Algeria	1992	1.00	1000
Algeria	1993	1.00	1000
Algeria	1994	1.00	1000
Algeria	1995	1.00	1000
Algeria	1996	1.00	1000
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Algeria	2012	1.00	1000
Algeria	2013	1.00	1000
Algeria	2014	1.00	1000
Algeria	2015	1.00	1000
Algeria	2016	1.00	1000
Algeria	2017	1.00	1000
Algeria	2018	1.00	1000
Algeria	2019	1.00	1000
Algeria	2020	1.00	1000
Algeria	2021	1.00	1000
Algeria	2022	1.00	1000
Algeria	2023	1.00	1000
Algeria	2024	1.00	1000
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Algeria	2061	1.00	1000
Algeria	2062	1.00	1000
Algeria	2063	1.00	1000
Algeria	2064	1.00	1000
Algeria	2065	1.00	1000
Algeria	2066	1.00	1000
Algeria	2067	1.00	1000
Algeria	2068	1.00	1000
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هكذا عنه لأصل

ING Works Alchemy on East-Bloc Debt

HANOI — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV has put together a complex swap deal that allowed a Vietnamese state company to retire some of its debt to a Russian lender in a way that was profitable to both parties, an ING executive said Tuesday.

The deal was based on the plunging value of Russian debts and required participation by players in four countries.

The Vietnamese borrower, Saigon Leather, ended up repurchasing \$5.4 million of its debt to the International Investment Bank of Russia.

ING, a specialist in secondary markets for East European and Third World debt, learned last year that International Invest-

ment Bank, a Comecon development bank, was willing to accept less than face value on loans it had made to Vietnam.

At the time, Vietnamese debt was trading at about 30 percent of face value, but when the United States eased its opposition on commerce with the country in July 1993, the price began to rise. In February, when the U.S. trade embargo was lifted, Vietnamese debt got another boost, rising to about 70 percent of face value in secondary markets.

Russian debt has fallen, however, as the country's economy unravels, and International Investment Bank paper was trading at considerably below 70 percent, the ING executive said. "That al-

lowed us to propose to the Russians a deal: For each \$1 million of Saigon Leather loans which you give us, we give you \$1 million of your own debt which you then don't have to repay."

This structure was advantageous to the Russian bank because it could decrease its liabilities by their face value.

Saigon Leather, however, did not have the money to buy up the bank's debt. It asked ING to provide the financing, but the Dutch firm would have been required to set aside money to account for the risk of exposure to risky-country debt. So it brought in the National Bank of Kuwait, which does not face such accounting requirements, to finance the buyback.

Toyota to Expand Output in America By 50% in 2 Years

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday it would increase production in North America by nearly 50 percent over the next two years, partly to combat high costs caused by the strong yen.

Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, said it planned to make 790,000 vehicles in North America in 1996, compared with 533,000 in 1993. That means that more than 60 percent of the cars it expects to sell in the United States in 1996 will be North American-made, compared with 46 percent last year, Toyota said.

Employment at Toyota's plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, is expected to rise as a result, to about 6,000 in 1996 from 4,885 at the end of 1993, a Toyota spokesman, Brendan Hagerty, said.

But he said Toyota did not plan any layoffs in Japan as a result of the move.

The yen's rapid rise, which makes Japanese wages and prices for materials higher in dollar terms, means that some

Japanese models now are priced several thousand dollars higher in North America than comparable American-made cars.

On Monday, the first Avalon, a large sedan designed for the U.S. market, rolled off the assembly line at the Kentucky plant. All Avalons, which replace the Cressida model, now are to be built in Kentucky, Toyota said.

Toyota said it also planned to shift production in 1995 of all pickup trucks sold in the United States from Japan to New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., the Toyota-General Motors joint-venture plant in Fremont, California.

Hino Raises Its Forecast
Hino Motors Co. doubled its pretax profit forecast for the year ending in March, to 9 billion yen (\$90 million) from 4.5 billion yen, citing stronger-than-expected demand for big trucks, Agency France-Press reported.

Hino, Japan's biggest truckmaker and an affiliate of Toyota, also raised its sales projection, to 615 billion yen from 540 billion yen.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		9,937.01	9,890.37	+0.47
Singapore Straits Times		2,299.65	2,280.39	+0.85
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,043.60	2,032.80	+0.53
Tokyo Nikkei 225		20,046.11	19,917.28	+0.65
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,169.11	1,168.05	+0.01
Bangkok SET		1,507.73	1,490.41	+1.16
Seoul Composite Stock		995.38	995.70	-0.03
Taipei Weighted Price		6,955.02	6,967.43	-0.18
Manila PSE		2,953.24	2,918.31	+1.16
Jakarta Stock Index		515.70	521.24	-1.06
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,093.80	2,111.09	-0.82
Bombay National Index		2,175.53	2,172.80	+0.13

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. said they would raise their prime lending rates to 4.9 percent from 4.7 percent, a day after Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. said it would raise its long-term prime rate to 4.9 percent.
- Malaysia's finance ministry ordered gaming operators in Sabah to cut their number of outlets in half. Analysts said the company most heavily affected would be Olympia Industries Bhd.
- Taiwan gave McDonald's Corp. permission to increase its local subsidiary's capital to 880 million Taiwan dollars (\$34 million) from 100 million dollars; the fast-food concern plans to have 400 restaurants in Taiwan by 2000, compared with 77 now.
- Australia's maritime workers' union agreed to end a five-day port strike, but the shipping industry estimated it would take 10 days to clear the backlog of delayed cargo.
- Indonesia's project to build a coal-fired power plant in East Java won preliminary agreement for loans totaling \$2 billion from eight international banks, executives of PT Palon Energy said.
- Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission named Anthony Neoh chairman, effective Feb. 1, succeeding Robert Nottle. (Reuters, AFP, APX)

Supermarkets Lift Coles Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Coles Myer Ltd., Australia's largest retailer, said profit in the year ended July 31 rose 3 percent, more than expected, on increased earnings from its supermarkets and discount stores.

Coles said net profit rose to 424.4 million Australian dollars (\$314.8 million) from 411.8 million dollars a year ago. Sales in

the latest year increased 5 percent, to 15.9 billion dollars.

The result was higher than analysts' forecasts, and the company's shares closed at 4.03 dollars, up from 3.95 on Monday.

Separately, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, said its annual profit grew 54 percent, to 682.1 million dollars, in the year ended June 30 on a reduction in charges for bad and doubtful debts and cost cutting. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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Herald Tribune

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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SPORTS

Both Sides Awaiting
Baseball's Closing Act

NEW YORK — Officials on both sides of the major league baseball strike said Tuesday that it was inevitable that the season would be canceled.

"We're either very close to the end or within a day or two," the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, said Monday night when he was interviewed at halftime on ABC's "Monday Night Football."

Selig said he had spoken with most of the clubs about a decision to cancel the rest of the season. And while the owners and striking players did plenty of talking Monday, none of it was to each other.

Appearing on NBC-TV's "Today" program Tuesday morning, the head of the union, Donald Fehr, and Richard Ravitch, management's chief negotiator, continued to each blame the other side for the failure to reach an agreement.

"We have been far more amenable to compromise and what we have been told is the players will not agree to any constraint whatsoever on players' compensations," Ravitch said.

"There is seemingly almost a rush, and in some cases a gleeful rush to put an end to it all, and I expect Bud to do that," Fehr said.

Nouveau-Riche Owners, the Men Who'd Kill Baseball

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This is failure. This is sheer, flagrant, blatant failure. When the owners pull the plug on the major league baseball season, they will be confirming one of the great public miscalculations ever committed in this part of the world.

They will be forever redefining a sport, a business, a way of life, a national pastime, as it used to be called, but can never be again.

They bought into a century of baseball the way nouveau-riche

gangsters and junk-mail specialists buy into historic estates. Now they are preparing to cheapen that heritage by closing it down for this season, for the foreseeable future. They must live with the consequences, these Remsдорfs and Seligs.

The owners soiled their own campground by calling for an artificial device called a salary cap, by prodding the union to strike in August. The union is also at fault, for not finding a way, early in the game, of letting the owners know they were serious about not accepting this salary cap, for not coming up with some kind of alternative. But make no mistake, this disruption in baseball is the owners' doing.

There is no guarantee of a 1995 season, none at all. If the owners don't trust each other now to distribute their huge profits more equitably, why should they trust each other next spring? They have gotten themselves into this bind by spending foolishly in the past two decades, and now they have asked their labor supply to solve their problem for them. Ugly days are ahead.

These are unpalatable scenarios of strike-breaking or rival leagues. I say neither will work. But first the public must say "Never again" to these owners. The only weapon the public has now is to cut off the sale.

These owners have sponged off us because allegedly responsible adults (like me, maybe you) drooled at the very mention of Opening Day and Babe Ruth and leechers and Henry Aaron and World Series. Those magic words don't work anymore.

Congress has other chores, of course, but somewhere there must be time and energy to repeal the antitrust exemption the baseball owners have enjoyed.

And while we're at it, every municipality should re-examine its tax laws and public-works policies. New York City has been thinking of upgrading the roads and train stations and parking around Yankee Stadium for a man from Tampa named Steinbren-

ner. Instead, how about a health clinic and a gymnasium and a soup kitchen on stricken 129th Street in Manhattan, the subject of a haunting series in The New York Times this past week? How about taking police officers off traffic duty at ball games and putting them in neighborhoods, so fewer children will be killed by stray bullets?

IT IS TIME to re-examine our attitude toward baseball. Yes, I felt a wave of nostalgia toward baseball. Yes, I would have welcomed it back, but that was to avoid this gap in history we now face. In all our lifetime, there has always been a World Series. But if the owners can tinker with that, we must ask ourselves just what we want from baseball.

Do we want a Scab League? Yes, the players will become desperate as they run out of money, as they run out of things to do. Real life is going to intrude itself on these relatively unformed, untrained, uneducated, sheltered, pampered, arrogant, highly paid athletes soon enough. Some players will be desperate enough to scab for the baseball owners. But I submit that the union players — by turning down millions of dollars, by standing up to the take-it-or-leave-it tactics of the owners — have earned the respect of organized labor. I do not see union workers letting the owners operate a Scab League next spring.

What about a rival league? Puh-lease. The Times did all of us a favor Sunday by running a photo of Donald (Combs His Hair With Buttered Toast) Trump, the once and future bogeyman of all upstart baseball leagues. Sure, Donald would love to have his name in the paper. What else does he have to do? But baseball fans won't have much to do with a W.S. Butch Medicine Show League. Come see Jo Jo the Dog-Faced Boy. Come see the Bearded Lady. Come see the New York Trumps. I don't think so.

No, the charm of baseball has always been its continuity. You take a friend from France or India to a ball game and you point out that people have been playing in the same leagues, in many of the same cities, for a century. Your friend from overseas won't understand the infield fly rule (heck, Mel Allen never could explain it, either) but your friend from overseas can respect tradition, can understand history.

Now these owners are about to sever history. They are about to make immense mischief. They must live with it. When they go out in public, these owners must brace themselves for the whispers or maybe even the audible heckling that will follow them: "The men who killed baseball." What a way to go down in history. What a failure.

NBA's Tour
Of Far East
Starts Monday

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The pros of the National Basketball Association are coming to the Chinese capital for an exhibition game next week before continuing on to South Korea and Japan.

The Nike Hoop Heroes Tour will bring the Charlotte Hornets' star center Alonzo Mourning to Beijing as well as Seoul and Yokohama, Japan.

Mourning will be joined by Antwan Davis of the Orlando Magic, Jerome Kersey of the Portland Trail Blazers, Walt Williams of the Sacramento Kings and Lindsey Hunter of the Detroit Pistons.

The players are to arrive in Beijing on Monday. The next day they are to practice and make public appearances to stimulate interest in basketball and teach skills to Chinese players.

They are to play an exhibition game Sept. 21 against a team of Chinese Basketball Association players before traveling to Seoul for clinics and an exhibition game on Sept. 23. In Japan, they are to play an exhibition game on Sept. 25.

NFL Scoring Soaring,
New Rules May Help

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what may be a trend related to the rule changes, for the second week NFL point production was up over last season.

In the 13 games played Sunday, 537 points were scored, an average of 41.3 a game. In the second week of last season, 14 games produced 461 points, an average of 32.9. On opening weekend, the 28 teams scored 652 points, an average of 46.6 a game, as compared with 587 points (41.9 a game) in 1993.

Are defenses this far behind the offenses? Or are offenses making better use of the new rules, particularly the one that allows offensive linemen to line up off the line of scrimmage for the better pass blocking, and the rule that forbids defensive backs to hump receivers five yards past the line of scrimmage?

Six quarterbacks threw for at least 300 yards, including Drew Bledsoe of the Patriots, who has passed for 300 yards or more in his last three regular-season games, the first time any Patriot quarterback has done that.

Unfortunately, it has come in losing efforts. The last two weeks, the Patriots' defense has

been torched by 300-yard passing games, by the Dolphins' Dan Marino and the Bills' Jim Kelly.

Even more surprising than the offensive production is the group of teams that are off to 2-0 starts. The Giants, Jets, Seattle and San Diego all classify as surprises at this point of the season.

Perhaps the biggest one is Seattle, which whipped the Los Angeles Raiders, 38-9, on Sunday. The Raiders (0-2) were considered a good bet to make the Super Bowl this year.

This sets up some intriguing early matchups between undefeated teams next week. The Jets play at Miami (2-0) for the best record in the American Football Conference East division and San Diego plays at Seattle in an AFC West game.

• The 49ers' offensive line wasn't in the greatest shape heading into the game at Kansas City. Now, it is a shambles.

Center Jesse Sapolu went out with a pulled hamstring and guard Derrick Deese, a replacement for the already injured Ralph Tamm, was sidelined with a concussion, but returned.

Cunningham, on 3 TD Passes, Gets Eagles by Bears



James Joseph left Bears in his wake as the Eagles burst to a 30-0 lead, only to have the visitors score the next 22 points.

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — For three periods, the Philadelphia Eagles were having a great time. So great that they nearly forgot to close out the Chicago Bears.

Thanks to a vintage performance by Randall Cunningham, the Eagles won, 30-22, after taking a 30-0 lead Monday night before they let the Bears storm back in the last 15 minutes.

Cunningham threw three first-half touchdowns passes en route to his second 300-yard game. But instead of getting a well-earned rest in the fourth quarter, he had to come back with two key completions on the Eagles' final series to enable them to run out the clock.

They finally ended a seven-game losing streak against the Bears. Cunningham threw for 250 yards in the opening half, with two touchdown passes to Calvin Williams and one to Maurice Johnson.

And he never cooled off. Cunningham finished 24-of-36 for 311 yards in his 11th career 300-yard passing effort. He had 344 yards in a loss to the New York Giants last week.

"We really focused this week," he said. "We wanted to do the same thing last week, but we didn't."

Cunningham wasn't the only star on a night when the Eagles did little wrong until the fourth quarter before a raucous crowd of 64,890 at Veterans Stadium. Williams had all six of his receptions in the first half for 85 yards, and Fred Barnett added eight catches for 102 yards.

The defense shackled the Bears early, holding them to 70 yards and three first downs in the first 30 minutes. By the time the Bears got their offense in gear, they had to fight back from a 30-0 deficit in the fourth quarter.

NFL Players Getting Pay From '87 Strike

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Labor Relations Board has announced that NFL players will receive \$30 million in back pay from the 1987 strike.

The Players Association filed a complaint with the NLRB when striking players, who had agreed to return to their teams at the end of the walkout Oct.

15, were not allowed to play in games on Oct. 18 and 19 because they had not met an owners' imposed deadline to report.

The NLRB ruled in 1992 that the owners' acted illegally and awarded the players back pay.

Joe Browne, the NFL vice president of communications, said the \$30 million was set aside as part of the \$200 million

settlement of the Freeman McNeil lawsuit against the league in 1993 that paved the way for the collective bargaining agreement with the players.

Gene Upshaw, the executive director of the Players Association, said NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue had recently agreed to pay the 1,300 players affected in the 1987 strike.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

West

Central

NFC Standings

East

West

Central

AFC Standings

East

West

Central

NFC Standings

East

West

Central

AFC Standings

East

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NFC Standings

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CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Hunter's prey

5 Batter's woe

10 They're big for concealed folks

14 General under Dwight

15 Resort lake

16 Author Erle

17 Cabdrivers do

20 Start for step or stop

21 Fix, as in gambling

22 Wild talk

23 Uganda's Amin

24 Show biz routine

26 Rummy cry

30 Repetitious

32 Simile center

33 "What Kind of Fool"

34 Its symbol is five rings

39 Write

40 Optometrists do this

44 Silent communication

45 Tributes

46 Expert

47 Kind of room

48 Animal stomach

52 Stale

53 Battery's partner

57 Show to a seat, informally

58 What you pay at sales

60 Way of Lao-tzu

61 World traveler of note

62 Lip readers do this

67 Conductor kleptomper

68 Friend of Mercutio

69 Cabin wood

70 Unmowed, at a mixer

71 Hanker

72 Busy bodies

DOWN

1 "Get cracking!"

2 Blake of "Gunsmoke"

3 Succeeded

4 Before

5 Having a stiff upper lip

6 Har-de-har-har TV band

7 Stock response

8 Each

9 Metrical Pound

11 Flipping

12 Nostalgic

13 Enclosure with a MS

18 '93, '94, etc.

19 Aquatic zoo

25 Pudding ingredient

26 "Oh Thee"

27 Big suckers

29 Diamond digit

31 Fine, to a pilot

36 Caustic agent

38 Letter sign-off

39 Slippers for the slubfoot?

39 Imperative to Macduff

40 Page (through)

41 Kiss

42 Victor Hebert work

43 Computer key abbr.

44 Emphasizes, as an embarrassing error

45 Obliquely

51 "Certainty"

53 Lenten symbol

54 Absolute

55 Imperative to Macduff

56 Overly

59 Durdur dweller

60 Persuaded to marry

61 Not straight

64 Miller's "Man With the"

65 Doctors' org.

66 Put — fight

JAPANESE LEAGUES

Central League

W L T Pct.

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Hiroshima

Chunichi

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Yokohama

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ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

Sri Lanka vs. Australia

Toss: Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka innings: 225-4 (50 overs)

Sri Lanka innings: 144-4 (34.4 overs)

(Target reduced due to rain)

Result: Sri Lanka wins by 4 wickets.

Sri Lanka's batting order: 1. Jayawardene, 2. Silva, 3. Mendis, 4. Jayawardene, 5. Jayawardene, 6. Jayawardene, 7. Jayawardene, 8. Jayawardene, 9. Jayawardene, 10. Jayawardene.

Sri Lanka's bowling order: 1. Jayawardene, 2. Jayawardene, 3. Jayawardene, 4. Jayawardene, 5. Jayawardene, 6. Jayawardene, 7. Jayawardene, 8. Jayawardene, 9. Jayawardene, 10. Jayawardene.

Sri Lanka's batting order: 1. Jayawardene, 2. Silva, 3. Mendis, 4. Jayawardene, 5. Jayawardene, 6. Jayawardene, 7. Jayawardene, 8. Jayawardene, 9. Jayawardene, 10. Jayawardene.

The Humble Elitist

This is why I permit the absurd metaphor: "unpolished roots" to stand in the paragraph above, instead of substituting a literate expression.

Only a hopeless elitist would make a fuss about whether roots come in two varieties — polished and unpolished. But of course, he would not.

No elitist ever makes anything as plain as a fuss. He would raise the awkward question whether roots can be polished, or deplore the tendency toward cliché disclosed by calling the roots unpolished — anything to avoid a simple fuss.

Reader, I know all this because once — let it be confessed — once I did indeed yearn to be an elitist.

At this the child obviously wanted to roll on the floor in laughter, but fortunately didn't since he was driving the car. Nor did he state what was obvi-

Celebrity Exile for Cuba's Late-Blooming Dissident

In return for such contributions, he was able to thrive for years in the precarious terrain of intellectual life in Castro's Cuba. While friends and colleagues fell by the wayside, disillusioned or deep-sixed by the regime, Fuentes bounced back repeatedly, ostracized for one book — a 1960s

Asked to explain his belated conversion, he is appropriately rueful and surprisingly blunt. "I lost my two best friends, and I discovered something that many Cuhanas had discovered 30 years before," he acknowledged. "In my generation, we were all wrong. It was a painful lesson, but we have to realize that with all our energy and romanticism, we were contributing to a monstrosity."



After the Ochoa affair, Fuentes's life changed drastically. He lost his apartment; he says he was followed by a security agent and could not publish any work for five years. Finally the chronicler of others' exploits decided to take action.

Last October he tried to flee Cuba in a small motorboat with his family, but was caught several miles offshore and sentenced to Villa Marista, Castro's political prison. Unlike most prisoners, Fuentes had outside sources working on his behalf: foreign literary groups and Cuban exiles quickly mounted an appeal, and he was released after 20 days.

Fuentes returned to Cuba this summer when he received a conference invitation from the PEN American Center in New York—but was not

allowed to travel abroad. In protest, he decided to go on a hunger strike in early August, consuming only water, tea and vitamins.

By this time, though, Cuba had erupted in the most serious political upheaval in decades. There were riots in the streets of Havana and makeshift rafts clogging the beaches of Cojimar.

Fuentes, who had heard through García Márquez that Castro was going to "resolve my problem," says he gradually became convinced the phrase had a double, more sinister meaning. "My life was in danger," he says flatly. "I had to get out."

On Aug. 26, the 33rd day of his fast, he received a call from García Márquez, then visiting Havana, who said he must persuade him to leave immediately.

Fuentes remains unrepentant about his youthful romance with Cuban socialism. "I became a trinket for Fidel and Raul [Castro's brother], but I owe them nothing," he said defiantly, noting that he turned down an offer to become head of the government-sponsored Cuban writers' union. "They gave me an apartment, and they took it away. But they didn't make me a writer; I made myself a writer."

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

[illegible]

	Today		Tomorrow	
	H/C	F	H	F
Bangkok	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Bombay	23/82	24/71	20/82	23/68
Hong Kong	21/81	25/78	21/81	25/78
Kuala Lumpur	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
London	21/81	25/78	21/81	25/78
Manila	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Seoul	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Singapore	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Tokyo	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Taipei	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Tel Aviv	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75
Toronto	21/88	24/75	21/88	24/75

	Today		Tomorrow	
	H/C	F	H	F
Algeria	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Cape Town	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Chennai	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Delhi	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
London	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Los Angeles	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Madrid	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Moscow	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
New York	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Paris	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Rome	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Tokyo	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88
Toronto	27/80	13/86	26/79	20/88

	Today		Tomorrow	
	H/C	F	H	F
Anchorage	14/87	7/94	14/87	6/93
Boston	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Chicago	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Denver	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Houston	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Los Angeles	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Manila	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Moscow	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
New York	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Paris	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Seoul	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Tokyo	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88
Toronto	22/80	20/88	21/80	20/88

Johnny Depp arrested in New York.

THE actor Johnny Depp was arrested Tuesday on a charge of criminal mischief after he smashed up furniture in his room at a New York hotel, the police said. Depp was "possibly intoxicated," and "was not surprised" by the officers' arrival at the Mark Hotel shortly after 5 A. M., a police spokesman said. "There appeared to be a lot of glass shattered all over the room," said Sergeant Robert Volomino, who estimated the damage at more than \$2,000. Depp's girlfriend, the model Kate Moss, was with him but was not arrested.

The Fulbright Association will award the second annual J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding to former President Jimmy Carter. He will receive the \$50,000 prize on Oct. 1, his 70th birthday, in Washington. . . . David Rockefeller has been named the recipient of the World Monuments Fund's Hadrian Award.

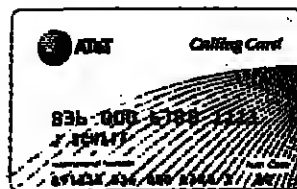
A Los Angeles court is likely to throw out a lawsuit by Elizabeth Taylor seeking to prevent NBC from making a television miniseries about her life. The Superior

Court said that any harm she suffers would be actionable, but that she was not entitled to a prior restraint. But Taylor's lawyer will get one more chance to argue the case.

A lawyer for Joan Kennedy maintains that the ex-wife of Senator Edward Kennedy tried to negotiate the reopening of her divorce settlement privately for months before. Monroe Inker said Joan Kennedy initiated conversations in June with both her former husband and his lawyer, Paul Kirk, before turning to Inker. Kirk told the Boston Globe last week that he knew nothing of her efforts.

François Nourissier's nightmare ended happily when a rabbit hunter found the manuscript of the French author's latest novel, stolen with his briefcase at Marseille's airport in July. François Guiraud, 36, a Marseille port employee, bagged two rabbits and the battered attache case while hunting in scrubland northeast of the Mediterranean city. Nourissier said on the radio that he was deeply relieved that 19 months' work had not been in vain.

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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER		
ASIA			Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010	
Australia	1-800-881-011	Liechtenstein*	155-0011	Chile	000-0312		
China, PRC**	10811	Lithuania*	8A196	Colombia	980-11-0010		
Guam	018-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	114		
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador*	119		
India*	006-117	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador*	190		
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Monaco*	19A-0011	Guatemala*	190		
Japan*	0039-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	165		
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	123		
Korea**	11*	Poland*	0A010-480-0111	Mexico**	95-800-462-4340		
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174		
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109		
Philippines*	105-11	Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Paraguay	191		
Saipan*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Peru*	196		
Singapore	800-0111-111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Suriname	156		
Sri Lanka	430-130	Sweden*	020-795-611	Uruguay	DO-0410		
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland**	155-50-11	Venezuela**	DO-01-120		
Thailand	0119-991-1111	U.K.	0500-69-0011	CARIBBEAN			
EUROPE			Ukraine*	8A100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881	
Armenia**	8A14111	MIDDLE EAST			Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881	
Austria***	022-903-011	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881		
Belgium**	0800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-90010	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881		
Bulgaria	00-180-0010	Israel	177-100-277	Greenad*	1-800-872-2881		
Croatia*	99-38-011	Kuwait	800-388	Haiti*	001-800-872-2883		
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica*	0-800-872-3881		
Denmark*	8001-0010	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881		
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881		
France	19A-0111	Turkey*	00-800-12277	AFRICA			
Germany	0130-0010	U.A.E.*	800-121	Egypt (Cairo)	510-0200		
Greece*	00-800-1313	AMERICAS			Gabon*	00A-001	
Hungary*	00A-800-01111	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Gambia*	00111		
Iceland**	599-001	Belize*	555	Kenya*	0800-10		
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Liberia	797-797		
				South Africa	0-800-99-0123		

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